The M'Kean County Miner

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BACKUS & MILLIKEN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to their care.
OFFICE—Up-stairs in Eastwood Block, on Main Street.
W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS.

P. FORD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession.
Office—Ford Building,
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Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession.

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Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.,
Will attend to all calls in his profession.

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Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE
Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
Wellsboro, Dec. 24, 1873.

New Cabinet Shop

The undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand, opposite the Smething House of Mrs. Wilcox, he is prepared to sell Chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of

Furniture, Picture Frames, &c.

WM. SPECHT,
Smethport, Feb. 4, 1875.

Beautiful Gold.

Stronger than iron, when iron is tasting,
Stronger than beauty, when beauty is hasting,
Stronger than wishes, when its bubbles are flashing,
Stronger than lightning, when oak trees are crashing,

Is gold, gold, gold—
Beautiful gold!

What is all virtue, all wisdom, all glory,
Exploit of valor, or marvel of story—
What is the wrath of a martyr on fire,
Flame with the love of angelic desire,
To gold, gold, gold—
Beautiful gold?

Still praising the noble, adoring the strong,
Round the good goddess ran rolls the throng
Bow it kneels to the grave, but it worships the gold—

Gold, gold, gold, gold—
Beautiful gold!

THE LONDON POLICE COURT.

Nothing can be more disgusting than the aspect and atmosphere of the London police courts. They are, for the most part, dingy and darkly dreary portals to the yet gloomier abodes of convicted crime and misdemeanor. The magistrates are men usually of stern countenance and despotic manner, who sit severely aloft and dispense a justice that is at least prompt and swift, if not always discriminating, and rarely tempered with mercy. The policemen look curious and prophetic in their corners; the lawyers are less gorgeous and less loquacious than those of Westminster Hall; the prisoners, with rare exceptions, are of the poorest class, wretchedly clad, with haggard or vicious faces, dragged hither from the depths of the slums which are to be found in spots in every quarter of London.

A very large proportion of the cases in these courts are, as might be supposed, the results of the irrepressible taste of the low-class Briton for strong drink. On one occasion, a rather good looking woman of twenty-seven was brought up at Westminster, the sadly monotonous charge of being "drunk and disorderly" having been made against her. The magistrate asked her what she had to say.

"Nothing," she replied. "I believe I was born drunk."

"What!"

"I was born drunk, I think; for I'm always drunk."

"Very candid, certainly."

"You know me very well," said the woman. Then, turning to the police, she continued: "You are all down on me, and you weren't asked to give me a lift. I'll leave off drinking, your worship, if you'll let me off."

"I cannot believe you."

"Oh, yes, you can; for I'll go to the priest at once and sign the pledge. I only take a little rum, and then I get drunk and call for the police."

A poor wretched fellow, of twenty-five, whose clothes hung in tatters about him, appeared to answer a similar charge in Worship street.

"Well," said the magistrate, "do you wish to ask the constable any question?"

"Look here, sir," said the man, "I want to speak to you."

"What do you wish to say to me?"

"Why, look here, sir, I've tried a good many takements in life, and had a good start in the cough-drop line. But that fell off, and now I'm about the public houses giving recitations. I can give you one if you like."

"But you'll end your days in a lunatic asylum if you act in this strange way about the streets."

"They turned me out of Goldfish Fields on Saturday, and this was the pair of boots" (taking off one) "they gave me in a Christian country. I asked the magistrate to give me a sov. for a start, but no, he wouldn't."

"You are not to go about in this way."

"Look here, sir; let me speak as well as you, though you are a magistrate. If you will give me something out of the poor-box for a fresh start, I'll go away."

The magistrate had, for once, compassion, and the poor ex-cough-drop vender went back to his "recitations."

A policeman passing, one day, Temple Stairs (leading to the Thames), found a man lying at the bottom in the mud and water.

"I looked at the body," says the policeman, in court, "and said, 'He's been dead for days.' I thought he had been drowned and washed up. I pulled him out, and then found he was alive and quite sensible."

The prisoner, on being asked if he wished to put any question, said:

"No, sir. I don't care to trouble him. I don't remember anything about it. He says he pulled me out; so I am much obliged to him. All I know is, that I found myself very wet at the police station. They told me I'd been in the water. I thought I had been dead four days, so I supposed I must have come to life again."

"I think," says the magistrate, "you were very drunk, and I must fine you ten shillings."

"Oh, make it five; I'm out of work."

A fierce-looking old woman was charged with begging at Guildhall.

The gaoler told her she was not allowed to beg.

"But I will, though."

"You cannot be allowed to break the law with impunity, and I commit you to prison for twenty-one days."

Prisoner (vehemently). "I mean to do it, though; and, what is more, that vagabond Hill" (the inspector) "is the cause of this, and when I come out I will throw a pint of vitriol in his face!"

"You will have no gin where you are going."

"Oh, indeed!" (ironically).

"Nor shall you participate with the other prisoners in the usual Christmas cheer."

Prisoner (mockingly). "Is that all? Good-morning! A merry Christmas to you!"

With which parting compliment she flourished out of the dock.

The London beggar is a troublesome personage. He is often more pushing than meek. He argues with the magistrate, and looks upon his trade as one persecuted by tyrannical laws.

A poor old fellow, with high talked, was put into the dock for begging.

A sergeant testified that he saw the prisoner walking along singing, begging, and trembling, and so arrested him.

Magistrate. "What was he doing?"

Sergeant. "Trembling, sir."

"Was he all alone?"

"Yes, sir."

Prisoner. "I wasn't trembling for the purpose. It was the cold."

"Well, take care you don't tremble in company. This time you appear to have trembled alone, so you are discharged."

As he left the court, prisoner was heard to say, *sotto voce*, that the magistrate had a "very good face."

Never was the philosophy or cynical indifference to fate carried to greater lengths than by one Donald Haggerty, a prisoner not long ago summoned to answer the charge of picking pockets at Guildhall. He was charged with many that or any other charge might be brought against him. He looked upon his position as the result of sheer, inevitable fate; nay, he contemplated his return to a similar position in the future with an eye at once calm and prophetic.

The bench asks him if he has anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him.

"Nuffen," he replies, doggedly.

The bench calls his attention to the fact that "nuffen" is not a plea recognized by society.

"Well, then," retorts the prisoner, a little testily, "I have this to say: I sha'n't be honest as nuffen; it's no use."

"Do you mean that you shall continue to steal?"

"Yes, that's wot I does mean. I can't get no work. I've tried to get it. A prig I is, and a prig I means to be."

The prisoner is sternly sentenced to hard labor for six weeks.

"You may make it ten weeks if yer likes," replies Haggerty. "I shall do nothing but thieve; and thieve I means to, whenever I gets the chance."

Haggerty clearly does not regard life in the light of a blessing.

Lovers' quarrels among the lower orders often find a rather unromantic sequel in the police courts. The outraged sweethearts of Drury Lane or Smithfield are slow to contest cause by [illegible] and charges with assault; but, with [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] to undo [illegible] work.

A [illegible] servant girl, formerly [illegible] presence [illegible] somewhat violent [illegible] on a charge of threats and assault. She was [illegible] to him, she said; but, finding he was [illegible] respectable person," broke off the match. Accidentally meeting her in Islington, he told her that if she did not walk with him he would be a "wood-demon" to her. He threatened to knock her down, and was really so abusive that she was forced to call a policeman. Brought up in Clerkenwell court, defendant, in a very excited state, thus explained the situation:

"My lord, I love her too well to harm her. If I said one word to hurt her feelings, I am sorry, for I love her still. My mamma will stand up and speak for me. Would I wear her likeness; would I have it put in a ring and wear it on my finger—oh, I have it here!—if I had not the fondest, most sincere, the most lovable kindness for her? Let my mamma speak, my lord."

Whereupon the "mamma" took the stand, and certified that he was a good lad, and helped support his brother and family.

The magistrate said there was no doubt the defendant was very excitable, whereupon the latter exclaimed: "O my lord, take my soul, but never harm her!" He was bound over to keep the peace, and the lovers left the court arm-in-arm.

A more elderly swain, in the shoemaking line, was brought up for "wilfully annoying" a comely widow, who testified thus:

"He professes to be in love with me, and wants to marry me. He asked me to forgive him for writing certain letters to me, and then caught hold of me. I told him to leave, and a friend took me from him."

Prisoner. "Didn't I tell you that my intentions were honorable?"

Widow. "You might have told me."

Prisoner. "I went to an honorable widow, and don't you think my intentions were honorable?"

Widow. "I go in fear of him."

Prisoner. "I looked in for home, and left, and thinking she would make a good wife, and cheer me for life, I went to arrange the little matter, and have no doubt, if we had been left alone, I should have done so, and that my visit would have been pleasing. But, instead of that, the place was crowded with people, and I found that all my hopes were blighted, and that I was not wanted. I caught hold of her to embrace her, and was only so bold on the occasion justified."

Magistrate. "Why do you not leave her alone?"

Prisoner. "Because I thought she wanted me to come, and that I was encouraged. I told her that my hat covered my family. I don't, however, know, after all, that I am acting right in taking such an awful responsibility on me, such an ill-different health, and she is a woman with two strong sons."

He was bound over to keep the peace.

An amusing case having reference to a dog occurred not long ago at Worship street. One Stubbs, a green-grocer, was charged with cruelty to one of these faithful animals, when the following [illegible]

Magistrate. "What is the act of cruelty?"

Counsel. "Throwing a bunch of carrots at the dog."

Magistrate (sternly). "Do you mean that that was intentional cruelty?"

Counsel. "I shall be able to satisfy you that there was great cruelty. The heavy bunch of carrots struck the dog on the back, and, even at this lapse of time [illegible] weeks—it is still in pain."

Magistrate. "Have you any witness?"

Counsel. "I have the dog, sir."

The dog was here brought into court and put down, whereon he straightway began to jump and frisk about, showing no signs of any injury.

Magistrate. "How do you say it is injured?"

Counsel. "Its coat is all off its back."

Magistrate. "But you can't say that was done by the carrots. Do you say the defendant had any *animus* toward the owner of the dog?"

Counsel. "No, sir."

Magistrate. "It is really too absurd to take up the time of the court with such a case. I dismiss the summons."

Leprosy in Canada.

In the American village of Tracadie, near the mouth of the Miramichi river, there have been lepers for the last eighty or ninety years. A hospital for their benefit is supported by the local government. The leprosy which they suffer is *elephantiasis grecorum*, so called from its tendency to make the limbs swell to elephantine proportions. This disease is understood to have been brought there by a French vessel, which, on its return voyage from Smyrna, touched at the Island of Mitylene, and took in a quantity of clothing and some other stores, and on her way to Baubaris Islands, a French military port, she was wrecked near the mouth of the Miramichi. The people in the neighborhood played the part of wreckers, and helped themselves to the clothes cast ashore, which were supposed to be tainted with leprosy, the consequence of which was that the disease soon broke out among them. Another account is that the vessel brought two lepers from St. Maloes, and that every leper known in Tracadie descended from one or the other of these men. The opinion there is that the disease is not contagious, but simply hereditary.

The people have no dread of it, and persons engaged there the lepers for years never contract it. Not only do the lepers marry among themselves, but such is the feeling among the poor French in Tracadie that there is no repugnance in many cases among perfectly healthy people to taking lepers for husbands and wives. The taint generally manifests itself in every alternate generation. In this way the disease has become permanently seated in the locality, while the general poverty and not very cleanly habits of the French population tend to excite and intensify it. It first shows itself in the form of small white spots on the breast, then the face assumes a puffy appearance, and there is much pain, languor and drowsiness. The fingers become crooked, and the neck swells, the limbs show all the symptoms of dropsy, the nails fall off, and at last the throat and lungs are attacked, and the sufferer dies, a mere mass of loathsome disease. Its duration varies from five to twenty-five years, according to the strength of the constitution.

Leprosy is not nearly so rare a disease as is generally supposed. It is on the increase in many of the British dependencies. In some parts of India one person in every hundred is a leper, and in some parts of the West Indies, as well as in the Sandwich Islands, it is very prevalent.—*Toronto Globe.*

Carbon from the Earth.

M. Gautier, in his recent work on chemistry, estimates that there are annually extracted from the bowels of the earth and [illegible] 350,000,000 tons of coal, containing, on an average seventy-five per cent. of carbon; 93,000,000 tons of carbon being, therefore, annually transformed into 356,000,000 tons of carbonic acid, and assuming, as a mode fairly calculable, that the remaining cases of combustion—wood, oils, etc.—represent the fifth of the preceding quantity, it follows that manufactures, navigation, and domestic economy pour into the atmosphere the prodigious quantity of 427,000,000 tons of carbonic acid a year. In the volcanic regions of the globe carbonic acid escapes from craters and fissures in actual torrents, producing a mass of gas ten times greater than the preceding.

IN A GYPSY CAMP.

The Bridal Chamber of the Tribe—A Story of Nomadic Life.

Much has been said and written concerning the nomadic life of those people known as gypsies. At this season of the year Pennsylvania is partly populated with them. Several miles around Reading no less than a half dozen bands were encamped the other day. The largest camp was in the woods back of Doutler's tavern, in Alsace township, about a half mile from Heiner's Wissol. They owned the most costly wagons, the best horses, and their furniture, utensils and general outfit was far above anything ever seen in that section. A reporter had quite a lengthy conversation with the representative man of the camp.

"You see," said the man, "here we are living in the woods. Here it is cold, while in the city it is fearfully hot. But come over here, I want to show you a curiosity before we talk about camp life in the woods. This is Mrs. Guy," and Mr. McAnilly, for such was the gypsy's name, introduced the reporter to a very pleasant little woman with sandy hair, who was sitting on the ground. She held in her arms a tiny, little infant. The man said: "You see that little doll baby? It weighs just two pounds and a half, and is two weeks old to-day." The mother held the little innocent up and balanced it on one hand. It was the tiniest little thing imaginable. Its little head was the size of a base ball, and it was covered with hair the color of its mother's. Its fiddle arms were as thick as a candle, and the color of a pink rose. Its hands you could almost put on an old penny, and its feet could be almost hid in the palm of a lady's hand. Its neck was two inches in diameter, and its body about as thick around as a man's forearm. It was sleeping. Its dress was of white linen, and there is no question but that it is the tiniest gypsy in Christendom. The mother, a stout, healthy woman, about thirty-five years of age. She spoke pleasantly about her little one, and said that by-and-bye it would take to growing, the same as any thing else would after a good rain fall.

Standing near the group of gypsy women and children was a very large wagon. It looked much like one of those beautiful affairs generally seen with circus companies. It was open for an airing. The sides were covered with the most elegant blankets. The body was large, and extended out over the wheels. It was supported by heavy springs. The wagon was fitted up as a bedroom. It was as beautiful as a bridal chamber, and Mrs. Guy smiled approvingly when the reporter mentioned the comparison. "Yes, sir," she said, "you guessed it pretty well. That is our bridal chamber—my husband's and mine." A peep inside showed everything as neat and as clean as could be. The bedstead was of walnut, and bedding of the finest linen. The walls were ornamented, and the best kind of carpet was on the floor. Looking glasses, wardrobe, closet, dressing cases and everything generally seen in a first-class bedroom were there. The wagon was specially built for the party in Fredericksburg, Md., and cost $700 in cash. The bedroom was divided off from the front part of the wagon, which is occupied by the driver's position. The leather curtains around the wagon were all thrown up, and it seemed as if a hotel bridal chamber had been suddenly brought out there. The wagon body outside is painted and varnished in the most costly manner, and the gilding and ornamental work is very neat. The vehicle is large and roomy, and seems much out of place in the woods. The owner came along shortly, and he expressed himself as follows: "I live in the woods and move around from one place to another. I want to live with all the comforts I can provide, and in that wagon my wife and I sleep as good as the rest of the world. Everything about the wagon is fitted up in the best of style, and the blankets, sheets, counterpanes and pillow cases were just as clean as could be. Many of the blankets were dark, with gay stripes. There were three other wagons of the same pattern, but none of them were fitted up in so costly a manner. One large wagon had a row of beds in it, made for the children.

Altogether about thirty horses were tied to the trees about the camp. The animals are young and in good condition. Several fine greyhounds were sleeping under the trees and the children were playing circus in a huge pile of hay, to the great joy and delight of the women, who were watching them.

Mr. McAnally said that there are few real gypsies in America. The people that come around here are South of England peasants. The parents of some of them may have been gypsies, but they mixed their strain by intermarrying with other people, so that now they have nearly lost their name. Many in the camp were very dark complexioned. They all wintered in South Carolina, where they have considerable money invested. When warm weather sets in they come North to speculate in horses and tell fortunes. The men are generally tinkers by trade and the women peddle goods in small quantities and tell fortunes. They are smart and expert in their business. They are governed by the local laws of every community they visit. With respect to them they do as near right as they can, and in this way they get along very well. The guitar is their favorite instrument. About twenty-three men and women and twice that number of children constituted the camp. The man said: "We eat when we have it, take a drink when one can buy it, and try to lead a pleasant, happy, social life as long as we can."—*Reading Eagle.*

Artists' Life.

Taine says of artists: A hard life that of an artist. There are men of fifty whose names are famous, who do not earn ten thousand francs a year. About thirty, after ten years' study, he begins to produce something; then sales must be made, and to make sales the artist must have the tact of a salesman. Some go fasting, and put in here and there a three-franc lesson; but even that is a chance. Some paint lampscreens, for photographers, or large sign boards. A forty, with real merit, or friends in the newspapers, he may get into notice by constant exhibition and puffing. About fifty he earns a little money and has caught the shemnatism. Each year the number of real artists grows less and less. Taste has declined since the division of patrimonies has broken fortunes into crumbs, and the great profits of the Bourse suit society with new and vulgar wealth. "Amateurs sell their galleries, bargain with picture dealers, speculate upon their stores. To succeed three things are needful: The first that at the exhibition some rich bourgeois shall say: "There is a gay hunting scene, which will do very well for the left-hand panel of my dining-room!" the second that he feel in the humor to spend his money; that he has faith in his own taste, that his wife does not say no; in short, that he buys; the third, that his friends, having breakfasted before the picture, order copies. But the five thousand pictures of the exposition distract the attention, destroy all beauty. A woman is pretty alone by her fireside in her easy chair; put her among eighty ball dresses and she is lost. How do the two or three miles of pictures which are gotten up each year in Paris find sale? Reply is impossible. On this route the crowd is greater than on any of the others. For thirty years back the chief characters of novels whose heroes were formerly young gentlemen have been artists, especially painters. Thereupon a coup in this direction; numbers of young fellows who would have made excellent clerks, have bought gaiters and let their beards grow. What are they to do for their dinners? Many a one is worn out. This one takes a whole summer to finish a study. He rubs out, paints over, rubs out again, ends in losing all true feeling, becomes cross, irritable, talks feverishly, and by fits and starts, like a man who has had a nervous attack. Many have utterly thwarted their natures, and, after fifteen years of struggle, find themselves powerless. Instead of an imagination full to overflow, and an impulse to pour out on the canvas the very superfluity of their brains, they resemble the dried-up spring which at long intervals leaks out in miserable drops. A friend comes in. He is stopped by a gesture. "Stand just as you are; stretch out your arm. Perhaps I have found the attitude I have been looking for." At last, by mere chance, and after a hundred groping hesitations, they hang up something, and the creature, thus brought into the world by a miracle, is a pretentious abortion.

An Insurance Case.

The Cincinnati superior court has just finished wrestling with the suit of Mary Smith vs. the Manhattan Life Insurance Company. This was an action brought on a policy of insurance. A premium note was given by the assured, and by a condition in the policy, the interest was required to be paid annually in advance. That payment was not made, and it was claimed that the policy had lapsed on the ground that in advance payment of interest on account of premium for which credit was given, was, in itself, premium, and therefore fell within the provision of the policy which terminates it on the nonpayment of the premium. The question therefore to be determined was whether this accruing interest itself was premium.

The court found that the question had been decided in the court of appeals of Kentucky in the case of Griggs vs. the St. Louis Insurance Company. A distinction was taken between premium and interest. The premium note was regarded as a loan, and the payment of interest upon it as the payment of interest upon a loan, and the action maintained. In this state of the law, he could not but follow the lead of that court. Judgment for the plaintiff.

The Garden of China.

The Chinaman who walk over bridges built two thousand years ago, who cultivated the cotton plant centuries before this country was heard of, and who fed silkworms before King Solomon built his throne, have fifty thousand square miles around Shanghai, which is called the Garden of China, and which have been tilled by countless generations. This area is as large as New York and Pennsylvania combined, and is as modern and mixed but a few feet above the river—lakes, rivers, canals—a complete network of water communications; the land under the highest tillage three crops a year, supporting a population so dense that wherever you look you see men and women in blue pants and blouse, so numerous that you fancy some fair or muster is coming off, and all hands have turned out for a holiday.

Thoughts for Sincere Sights.

Wisely and slow; they stumble that run fast. [illegible]

He that lives to no purpose, lives to a bad purpose.

Unkind out of time, or concealed in its season, good savoureth of evil.

No man can answer for his own valor or courage till he has been in danger.

Perfect valor is to do unwitnessed what we should be capable of doing before all the world.

Every one intends but for himself the loss or the riches or wisdom of his age to come; he is of no use to have it told. Some do not hear, others misunderstand it.

This is a comfort, that nothing but fidelity is required of Heavenly: not talents, nor inventive power, nor manifold activity, nor address, [illegible]

Goodness and truth are of more weight than brilliant talents, and good temper goes further than a great gift. We cannot expect people to believe either in our principles or our sincerity, when they see them failing to attend our walks and strengthen our virtues.

What we habituate ourselves to admire, we love to associate with, and what we associate with we gradually imitate and adopt the features into our lives. Those who [illegible] this good are much stronger than they who alone go out to fight the evil.

[illegible] those who live in a glass house, says the London Queen, may, in future, throw stones. M. de la Bastie, a French savant, has succeeded in discovering a process by which glass is rendered absolutely [illegible] the first practical results, indeed, of the inventing of the pretty and scientific toy known as "Batavian tears." These drops, formed of melting glass, projected into cold water, present, as is well known, a singular phenomenon. A stone thrown by a hammer will make no impression on the swollen parts of the glass, but the slightest fracture of its long, slender tail will cause the whole thing to explode and vanish in impalpable dust. From these facts M. de la Bastie drew conclusions which have enabled him to deprive glass of all its fragility while retaining its transparency and apparent delicacy of texture. He will, it may be hoped, be better rewarded for his successful invention than the unlucky Roman Dion Cassius, having compelled the professor, after a time, to have brought a vase of this material to the Emperor Hilarius, threw it on the ground, from which he lifted it uninjured, and stood expecting freedom or a large reward. The emperor, however, ascertained that the ingenious inventor was the sole depository of the secret, spoke a word to one of his guards; a chill sensation stole round the latter's neck, and his head fell at the feet of Tiberius, who feared the exhibition would depreciate the value of his own gold and silver vases.

Calling in Five-Twenty Bonds.

The following is the twentieth call from the Secretary of the Treasury for the redemption of the five-twenty bonds of 1862:

"By virtue of the authority given by the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled 'An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt,' I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as five-twenty bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after the first day of September, 1875, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day; that is to say, coupon bonds known as the fourth series, act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows: Nos. No. 20,501 to No. 21,000, both inclusive; $100, No. 42,001 to No. 50,100, both inclusive; $500, No. 27,501 to No. 31,900, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 30,551 to No. 31,900, both inclusive. Total, $10,000,000.

The M'Kean Miner.

E. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1875.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery county.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY HAWLE,
of Erie county.

Mr. Barbour seems to have a natural and unprovoked hostility toward Pope, Cardinals, Priests and Catholics.

We quote the above from an article in the *Reporter* of last week, not for the purpose of reply or apology, but as a text for a few words we wish to say on this subject.

With Popes, Cardinals, Priests or Catholics, as such, we neither raise nor recognize an issue. We have no words of condemnation or approval for the Catholic religion, as a religion, or for the members of that communion as Catholics. We are not a controversialist in the theological sense, and would allow every citizen to cherish any religious belief he please, however insane or absurd — So long as a church of whatever denomination, or "sect" if you please, confines its jurisdiction and labors to matters of faith and good morals, it need have no fears of molestation — But when it assumes to dictation outside of its sphere in matters of state policy and government, to infringe upon the rights of others and alienate the allegiance of the citizen due to the state, it becomes a political machine, and is open to just criticism and condemnation by all good citizens.

We have here no union of church and state, but universal liberty of religion, and the grandest system of popular education in the world, supported by the State and free from all sectarian dictation. Among the fundamental ideas peculiar to our American system of government, is that every human being has the right of private judgment and freedom of speech, and that there is no power on earth to coerce or restrain the human conscience. All denominations accept and acquiesce in these principles, except the Romish church.— This church holds that the State should be subject to the church; that all education is godless which is not under immediate ecclesiastical control; that priests should direct all public and private conduct; that the Pope is the vicar of God on earth, and that as such he rightfully holds all power temporal and spiritual; that the Bible is to be withheld from the common people; and that private judgment in matters of religion is to be denied. These are doctrines in direct hostility to American ideas. While they remained dormant they have excited no particular attention, but since as of late years it is shown to be the policy of the Papal power to force them as active principles into American politics they merit the indignant protest of every American citizen. There are many good citizens of the Catholic faith who would not be willing to admit that they subscribed to all the foregoing doctrines, but the members of that church have nothing to do with shaping its policy. They are under the control of the most despotic power on earth—a man pretending to infallibility, who is above and beyond all earthly power, and who rules his subjects with a rod of iron through the medium of the priesthood.— Whatever the private opinions of the laity, they dare not disobey the behests of the foreign power, however much it may interfere with their obligations to the State. These are not vain assertions. Anonymous scribblers may murder the English language by the column in the attempt to induce the people to believe that the doctrines and political policy of Rome are in harmony with American ideas, but we prefer to accept the published utterances of the leaders of the church, and its bold and antagonistic attitude as more trustworthy evidence, and they tell an entirely different story. It is toward the *political* policy of this church that *we*, and every honest American citizen, declare a perfectly natural, but not unprovoked hostility.

THE New York *Times* says that the Democratic party is in by no means so good a position to retain its momentary rebuke as it was. It laid hold on power with a velvet glove, but the rapacious iron hand has shown itself very frequently during the past nine months. It has done nothing to show its fitness for the work of sectional reform, and much to awaken distrust.

The Country Editor.

The editor of the Buffalo *Express*, who has been there himself, devotes a column editorial to a well written and very sensible plea for the country editor. The city press is often disposed to put on very large airs over their rural brethren, as individuals of very little influence and importance compared with "we fellows" of the big dailies. This idea is very effectually exploded by the editor of the *Express* in the article referred to. He asserts that in numerous instances politically the metropolitan press has shown less influence and knowledge of public opinion, than the country press. A notable instance is cited in the Greeley movement of 1872. "It was backed by the most powerful and brilliant daily papers in the United States, and was opposed by the country press with a less ostentatious, but far more powerful influence, as the result proved. Very few Republican weeklies in New York went off after Andrew Johnson and Charles Sumner. The fact is, the weekly press has always been the consistent, undeviating, faithful reliance of the Republican party on the one hand, and of the Democratic party on the other. If they have less brilliancy and conspicuousness than the city papers, they have more stability and fidelity to principle."

What Ails Democratic Newspapers.

The query has often been raised why there are so few first-class newspapers professing the Democratic faith. We have seen no better solution of the question than the following from the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*:

If we were called upon to account for this strange state of affairs, we should say that the people demand newspapers, and that, in order to be Democratic in politics, a journal is compelled to abandon the newspaper field. When you put the news of the day honestly and fairly into a paper, you knock the Democratic politics clean out of it. No editor can write against the news columns of a paper. The tendencies of our civilization are all in the direction of the principles of the Republican party. Every meeting of a school-board is a blow at the Democratic party. Everything that helps individual or national progress is so much toward killing off the Democratic party. With all these facts against them, how can we expect to see thriving Democratic newspapers, except here and there in the rural districts!

MAYOR WICKHAM, of New York, after attempting to reduce the pay of the laborers in the streets from $2 to $1.50 per day in the interest of reform finds it difficult to collect from Comptroller Green his bill for carriage hire, amounting to about $180 per month.

THE Liberal Republican State Committee of New York has refused by a vote of 15 to 6 to join the Democracy.

Personal and Political.

THE late John Harper, of the great publishing house, left $4,000,000 to his heirs, lawyers and other people.

SOME of the rural native-born Democrats in Ohio find the flavor of vaticanism in the party politics becoming too strong, and show a disposition to call a halt. Those of Richland county in convention assembled declare that they are "unalterably" opposed to any division of the school fund.

GROSVENOR, in his letter to the *Tribune* from St. Louis, says that the leading men in Missouri, who have lately been identified with the Democrats, have offered to take the stump in Ohio in behalf of the Republicans, and adds that the same feeling pervades Illinois. "There's a good time coming, boys."

THE Democratic newspapers call Colonel Rawle a *ring* candidate, and are not at all pleased with his nomination. And if they were pleased with it its not likely that the Republicans would be. The same papers will be less satisfied with his election next fall.—*Norristown Herald.*

HON. WM. A. Wallace, our Democratic United States Senator, has been employed by the Coal Operators in the Clearfield region to prosecute some sixty miners, who, with Xingo Parks and John Siney, were charged with riot, in exciting the late strike. A strong effort will be made by the defendants to postpone the trial.

THE Albany *Times* says: "The next Democratic President must be a man whose loyalty to the Union has never been questioned; he must be sound on reconstruction, sound on finance." Thousands of Democrats would read this and ejaculate:

"Why, we might as well have a Republican and done with it!"

IN the libel suit of W. D. Moore vs. the Pittsburg *Post*, the jury rendered a verdict of $10,000 damages for plaintiff. The cause of the suit was an article published in the *Post* in Feby, 1874, wherein Mr. Moore, then chairman of the Democratic County Committee, was accused of abandoning his trust as chairman, and being a traitor to his party.

Now that the third term cry is played out, the New York *Times* suggests that the *Independent* Voters show up Governor Tilden. It says: "Governor Tilden has while making great boasts of abolishing the Canal Ring, allowed a bill to become a law (failing his veto) which was expressly designed to give another fat job to this very Ring. Then he thinks to keep the fact quiet by appointing several newspaper men to secretaryships and other offices. Now these are facts. Will the "new party" take them up, or shall we?"

THE governor wants to put "seven honest feet" in the canal. That's five more than any honest man ought to have, and six more than his excellency can be credited with, until he explains where that money came from during the Tweed regime, which was sent throughout the state by S. J. Tilton to make doubtful Democratic districts sure of perpetuating the ring.—*Buffalo Express.*

VERY Suspicious.—Now that the testimony is all in, and the case virtually closed, Mr. Tilton finds dozens of friends who possess information of a direct and most damaging nature, proving Mr. Beecher's guilt beyond a doubt. The "well-meaning fool" Carpenter, the affectionate brother Joe Richards, and now an upholsterer, named Price, pop up as soon as they know they cannot be put on the witness-point and reveal the most dreadful secrets. Why were not these people called when their evidence might be legally taken?

Gov. Hartranft has, in accordance with the act of 1875, providing for the selection of five suitable persons from different sections of the State who are familiar with its resources, arts, products, history and capabilities, who shall constitute a State Board to act with the United States Centennial Commission and the Commissioner and Alternate for Pennsylvania, appointed the following gentlemen as a State Board of Centennial Managers: Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia; Andrew G. Curtin, of Bellefonte; S. H. Shoemberger, of Pittsburgh; George Scott, of Catawissa, and Foster Wilson Mitchell, of Franklin.

IN his recent address at Cincinnati Bishop M'Quaid said: "I stand here and say that unless we bring this thing of the school taxes to the ballot box, we do not deserve the name of Catholics. It may not be necessary to bring it to the ballot-box; we may, by making a demand, effect a compromise; we may obtain a platform on which we can stand. Politicians will come to us. Irish, German and American Catholics will not be so patient as their fathers have been. The platform of the schools is not now for us. It is for Jews, for infidels, for Protestants, but we are under it. Suppose we get strong enough to rise up. Remember, the platform is on us; where will the platform be then? Men will learn that we have something more to do than praying; we must vote, and the lay men must work."

IT seems to become daily more apparent from the tone of the Liberal Republican and Independent newspapers that an attempt is being made to control national politics and honors in the interest of these organizations. We desire to say just here that this programme will not succeed. Democrats, not Liberals, will frame the platform and furnish the candidates for 1876, and the sooner the Liberals and Independents recognize this fact the better. They will save themselves time and trouble by getting rid as speedily as possible of the very preposterous idea with which they at present seem to be possessed. We permitted these gentlemen to manage affairs after their own sweet will in 1872, and it is scarcely necessary to rehearse the result. They made the platform, they named the candidates, they conducted the campaign and a corporal's guard of Liberals led a whole army of Democrats to crushing and disastrous defeat. It will not do to repeat this danger. — *Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

—"Respectability" is too often another name for wealth. "Respectable" men may be smugglers, swindlers, black-mailers, and criminals of various sort. Abraham Jackson, the Boston gentleman, now lying in jail awaiting trial, was a highly respectable person. When Tweed and his gang had already stowed away millions of public plunder, a committee of the most eminently respectable men in New York, including such magnates as Wm. B. Astor, Moses Taylor and Marshal O. Roberts, published a card stating that they had personally examined the city accounts and found everything correct. They furthermore agreed to contribute to a fund for building a monument to Tweed to be set up in Central Park. Somebody has since discovered that the $200,000,000 of property of the gentlemen on that white-washing committee was assessed at 30 per cent. of its value, while other property was assessed at 60 per cent. Very respectable people, it seems, sometimes do very disreputable things in order to dodge their proper share of the taxes. In short, respectable people will bear watching and stand investigating now-a-days, just as well as the poor devils who have neither dollars nor a good name.

E. A. VanScoy,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bradford, McKean Co. Pa.
WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY to all calls in his profession.
OFFICE AT THE BRADFORD HOUSE.

Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway.

ON AND AFTER May 23, 1875, trains will run on the B. N. Y. & Phila. Ry as follows:—

Leaving Buffalo.

6:00 A. M., Mail, (daily except Sundays) stopping at Erie Railway Junction, Olean 9:15, Olean 9:40, Portville 10:05, State Line 10:20, Eldred 10:37, Larrabee 10:45, Sartwell 10:52, Turtle Point 11:05, Port Allegany 11:15, Liberty 11:30, Keating 12:27, Sartwell 12:55, Emporium 12:10 A. M. Connecting with the P. & E. R. R. for local points as far East as Renovo, and West to Erie. Also making direct connection via N. C. & E. R. R. at Driftwood with the Low Grade Division of the Allegheny Valley R. R. for all local points through to Pittsburgh.

8:30 A. M. Accommodation, (daily except Sunday) stopping at Erie Railway Junction, Olean 9:15, Olean 9:40, Portville 10:05, State Line 10:20, Eldred 10:37, Larrabee 10:45, Sartwell 10:52, Turtle Point 11:05, Port Allegany 11:15, Liberty 11:30, Keating 12:27, Sartwell 12:55, Emporium 1:10 P. M.

4:30 P. M. Express, (daily except Sundays) stopping at Erie Railway Junction, Olean 7:35, Olean 7:40 (Supper) Portville 8:07, State Line 8:15, Eldred 8:30, Larrabee 8:35, Sartwell 8:42, Turtle Point 8:50, Port Allegany 9:05, Liberty 9:19, Keating 9:37 Shippin 9:45 Emporium 10:00 P. M.

Leaving Emporium.

3:00 A. M. Express, (daily except Sundays) stopping at Port Allegany 4:45, Turtle Point 4:57, Sartwell 5:20, Larrabee 5:32, Eldred 5:30, State Line 5:39 Olean 5:57, Erie Railway Junction, Olean 6:20, Buffalo 9:00 A. M.

2:30 P. M. Mail, stopping at Port Allegany 3:15 Turtle Point 3:45, Sartwell 3:55, Larrabee 4:05, Eldred 4:15, State Line 4:25, Portville 4:30 Olean 4:55, Erie Railway Junction, Olean 5:20, Buffalo 7:50 P. M.

Leaving Port Allegany.

4:50, A. M. Accommodation, (daily except Sundays) stopping at Turtle Point 4:50, Sartwell 5:05, Larrabee 5:20, Eldred 5:30, State Line 5:39, Portville 5:40 Olean 7:25, Erie Railway Junction, Olean 7:45, Buffalo 9:30 P. M.

H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. D. YEOMANS, Supt.

SARTWELL BROTHERS'
BILLIARD SALOON
AND
RESTAURANT
Sartwell Block, Second floor.
SMETHPORT, PA.
G. W. SARTWELL. S. D. SARTWELL

West Street Hotel.
Nos. 41, 42, 43 & 44 West Street.
NEW YORK.
A TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
ROOMS 50 and 75 cents per Day. CHARGES very MODERATE. The best meat and vegetables in the market. BEST BEDS in the city. F. T. BABBITT, Proprietor.
12—13—6 mos

E. B. SHATTUCK,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Wines and Liquors,
OLEAN, N. Y.
Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph. Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

$20
WILL BUY A
First Mortgage
PREMIUM BOND
OF THE
N. Y. INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

Don't compare it with a Lottery, bear in mind that the capital invested is always secured.

This Loan is issued on a novel plan, and is authorized by Special Act of the Legislature of the State of New York.

Every bondholder must receive at least $21.00 but he may receive

$100,000!

Or $25,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, &c. &c.

4th Premium Allotment, June 7, 1875.
5th Series Drawing, July 6, 1875.

Circulars giving full explanation, will be sent, free of charge, on application.

Address, for Bonds and full information
Morgenthau, Bruno & Co.
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
23 Park Row, N. Y.
POST OFFICE DRAWER 29.

Remit by Draft on N. Y. City Banks, Registered Letter, or P. O. Money Order. Apl5-6m

KINGSFORD'S
OSWEGO
PURE AND
Silver Gloss Starch,
FOR THE LAUNDRY.
MANUFACTURED BY
T. KINGSFORD and son.
THE BEST STARCH IN THE WORLD.
GIVES A BEAUTIFUL FINISH TO THE Linen, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your Grocer for it

Kingsford's
OSWEGO CORN STARCH,
For Puddings, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream,
Is the original—Established in 1848—and preserves its reputation as SUPERIOR, STRONGER, and MORE DELICATE than any other article of the kind offered either of the same name or with other titles.

TROMMER'S MALAKOFF, Ph. D., &c., the high est chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this Corn starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet and in chemical and dieting properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c. accompany each one pound package.

For sale by all first class grocers.

McKean Co. Jail Bonds.

The Commissioners of McKean County by resolution of March 11, 1875, authorize the incurring of a debt of twenty-five thousand dollars, for which they will issue coupon bonds of one hundred dollars each, bearing date July 1, 1875, with interest at six per cent. payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July; and the principal will be payable as follows:

$1000 on the first day of January A. D. 1878.
$2000 " " " " July " 1878.
$1800 " " " " January " 1879.
$1200 " " " " July " 1880.
$8000 " " " " January " 1881.

All taxes on foregoing bonds to be paid by the County. The bonds will be ready for delivery to purchasers by June 20, 1875.

CASPER SMITH,
JAMES BROPER,
J. WARREN STARK,
Commissioners.

Commissioners' Office,
Smethport, June 1st, 1875.

License Petitions.

The following persons have filed their respective petitions for

TAVERN LICENSES

William Haskill, Smethport.
N. Palmer, Port Allegany.
S. C. Sartwell, " "
E. & T. Mullin, " "
Robt. T. Lain, Bradford Boro.
R. W. Green, " "
F. W. Meese, Kane.
R. E. Looker, "
George Welker "
R. M. N. Taylor "
Ransom Larrabee, Eldred township.
Joseph Story, Alton.
Charles Geary, " Retail License.
Peter Van Every, Sergeant township.

EATING HOUSES:

D. T. McDonald, Hamlin Station.
Harrington & Slingerland, Port Allegany.
L. B. Bishop, " "
Keenan Hanlon, " "

Witness my hand and seal at Smethport, this 31st day of May 1875.
M. A. SPRAGUE, Clerk, Q. S.
HOBERT H. ROSE, Dept'y.

UNDERTAKING.
RHODES & SON,
Fort Allegany, Pa.
In addition to our large assortment of
Furniture
we have a large and well selected stock of
Coffins & Caskets
as can be found in the county. Also a first class
HEARSE
always in readiness for use, on short notice. Charges reasonable, according to the times.
Office in Our Store.
RHODES & SON

Hotel for Sale.
THE BENNETT HOUSE,
IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor, WM. HASKELL,
Smethport, April 2, 1874.

Executors Notice.
WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the Estate of WILLIAM TWEEDY deceased, of Bradford township, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indepted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having demands or claims against the same will make known the same without delay.
C. J. LANE,
PATRICK LYNCH,
Administrators.
May 27, 1875.—9t

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

Will pay for themselves.

Sartwell House,
Port Allegany, Pa.
S. C. Sartwell, *Proprietor.*
THE above house has been recently rebuilt refurnished, and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests.

DRAYING.
This is to give notice that I am prepared to do all kinds of draying between Smethport and Larrabee's on the most reasonable terms. All orders attended to promptly and faithfully.
ABNER R. TUBBS.
Sept. 10, 1874.

A. M. ADAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS
No. 48 and 50 PEARL St. Buffalo, N. Y

BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
TERRACE, NEAR MAIN ST.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
D. Bonney & Son,
Proprietors.
P. E. STONE, Clerk, (late Prop. Olean Olean House.)

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!
Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy, Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.
Price in a sealed envelope, only six cents.
The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.
This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.
Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,
Chas. J. C. Cline & Co.,
127 Bowery, New York; P. O. Box 4586

R. O. SMITH & CO.'S
'EXCELSIOR'
OLEAN.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
SPRING GOODS
Now Ready for Distribution.

Our Spring purchases are simply immense, consisting of Staple and Fancy goods, many job lots, that will be sold at less than regular jobbing prices. Many staple goods have for the first time reached before the war prices. Our large and varied stock of Dress Goods comprises everything new and novel in all the varieties made and imported. Our stock of shawls includes many new and novel styles. Drap de Tay, Cashmere, &c., for Sacques, with an endless variety of Beaded Fringes and Passamentaries to trim. New styles of Waterproofs. Gloves and hosiery in every variety. Hamburg Edgings and Insertings. Cotton Thread, Guipure and Honiton Laces. Ten Thousand yards 4-4 Bleached Muslin, from 10c. up. Marseilles and Jaguard Quilt, Linen Damasks, in all colors, with Towels and Napkins to match. Hand made Shoes and Boots, for men, women and children, all warranted. Hats and Caps, every new style. Cloths and Cassimeres, made to order, and fits guaranteed. Beautiful line of CARPETS, Tapestries, Ingrains, &c. Wall and Window papers, Oil Shades, Lace and Damask Curtains and fixtures. Don't fail to come to T, at from 30c. to $1.00 per lb.

R. O. Smith & Co.

New Goods
AT
LARRABEE'S!

Having thoroughly refitted and repaired the store formerly occupied by Geo. L. Sheldon, I am now prepared to offer one of the finest stock of goods in the county, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

My Stock of

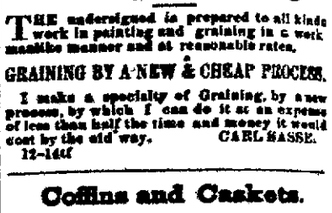
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES.
CLOTHING,
HARDWARE,
DYE STUFFS &c.
IS COMPLETE.

I ALSO HAVE A FINE STOCK OF
MILLINERY GOODS,
and in fact every thing kept in a country store. My motto is
Quick Sales, Small Profits, and Ready Pay.
Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

D. C. Young.
Larrabee, June 2, 1875.

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.
Motto—Quick Sales, Small Profits
Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

Painting & Graining.
THE undersigned is prepared to all kinds work in painting and graining in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.
GRAINING BY A NEW & CHEAP PROCESS.
I make a specialty of Graining, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way. CARL HASSE.
12-14tf

Coffins and Caskets.

P. L. Webster
WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

JOSHUA DAVIS. G. M. JAMES
DAVIS & JAMES,
Dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed
Clothing, Notions,
Hardware and General Merchandise.
KANE, PA.

PATTERSON.

J. H. PATTERSON,
JEWELER.
Having established a Jewelry store in the MINER Building would solicit the patronage of the public. All kinds of work done in the best style and at reasonable prices.
May 13, 1875.

HARRY L. WILSON,
House & Sign Painter,
GLAZIER, GRAINER, & PAPER HANGER.
Also, COACH PAINTING neatly done in the latest styles. All orders promptly attended to, and general satisfaction guaranteed.
Smethport, Pa. May 13 1875.

Orphan's Court.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Riley S. Dexter, Executor of the last will and testament of John Dexter, deceased, has filed in the Register's Office in and for the county of McKean, at Smethport, his final account as Executor of the said John Dexter; and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court of said county for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 21st day of next, June at the Court House at Smethport, in said county.
M. A. SPRAGUE, Register.
Register's office, May 27, 1875—30c

Administrator's Notice.
WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the Estate of EBENEZER PATTISON deceased, of Hamlin township, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having demands or claims against the same will make known the same without delay.
D. F. PATTISON,
STEPHEN PATTISON
Administrators
Apr 29, 1875.

Advertiser's Gazette
A Journal of Information for Advertisers. Edition, 9,000 copies. Published weekly. Terms, $2 per annum, in advance.
Five specimen copies (different dates) to one address for 25 cts. Office No. 41 Park Row, New York
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Editors and Publishers

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.
The Leading American Newspaper
The Best Advertising Medium.
Daily, $10 a year. Semi-Weekly, $5. Weekly, $2 Postage Free to the Subscriber. Specimen Copies and Advertising Rates Free. Weekly, in clubs of 10 or more, only $1, postage paid. Address THE TRIBUNE, N. Y. v12-n31 1y

Notice.
The undersigned hereby give notice that they have dissolved partnership, and that all the real and personal property of said firm now belongs to John M. Wright, and that the said John M. Wright will pay all debts of said firm, and collect all debts due said firm.
JOHN M. WRIGHT
HARRY WRIGHT.
Smethport, April 12, 1875. n31

OLEAN HOUSE.
Geo. Van Campen, Prop.
Union Street, Convenient to Depots. } OLEAN, N. Y.

The M'Kean Miner.

Supplement.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1875.

A New Issue.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

The Republicans of Ohio have determined to meet boldly an issue which is being forced into our politics by the Roman Catholic Church, —that of a division of the school funds, and their appropriation, *pro rata*, to the sectarian schools. There comes to us so many intimations that this issue is to be secretly introduced in the canvass in this State, that it will, at all events be well for Republicans and Protestant Democrats to fairly understand the situation. If we have the issue brought in at all, it will be by the Catholics going bodily to the support of the Democratic party,—or as nearly so as their ecclesiastics can control,—in return for an assurance, or promise, that that party will favor their views as to the division of the School Fund. Whether they will aim to control the nominations, by putting Catholics on the ticket, we do not undertake to say. Our presumption is, that they are too shrewd for this, as it is more important to gain the legal recognition they want, than to put persons of their own faith in office. Aside from significant circumstances from other parts of the State pointing to the conclusion that we have properly stated their purposes, it may be noticed that Mr. Barr (an honorable man, but naturally in accord with his Church,) has, it is believed, captured a majority of the delegates from this county after a fight of very unusual bitterness. Also that the *Dispatch*, claiming to be Independent Republican, but known to have Catholic proclivities, has not only refrained from any decided endorsement of our State ticket, but has berated and criticised the work of the Republican Convention, in a manner that bespeaks very decided hostility; and this in the face of the fact, that the ticket and platform meet the general and unreserved commendation of the Republican press. The facts above mentioned may not contain the significance we attribute to them, but they are notable as the presence of other facts which we will proceed to state.

The Catholic Church, in this country, has totally changed its ground of attack against our public school system,—and this with a unity that clearly indicates that the inspiration has come from a high source within the Church, and that the battle is to be bitterly waged. Hostility to the Bible in the public schools has been abandoned, and, in place of it, the demand is made for a division of the public school funds among the sectarian schools. The design is apparent. It is to partially or entirely maintain the schools of the Church out of the public funds, and then withdraw Catholic children from our public schools, and educate them in those established by the Church, and maintained, in whole or in part, by the public moneys. It is, in brief, the identical contest that is being waged in Germany, by the Ultramontanes, brought here, and applied to the public school system of this country. The right or wrong of it we do not propose to discuss elaborately at this time. Briefly stated, the general facts *pro* and *con* on which this agitation rests, can be stated as follows: The Catholics think that the intermingling of children of their faith with those of the Protestant faith, in our public schools, tends to estrange them from their Church. Hitherto this result has been specifically credited to the presence of the Bible in the public schools. Now, as we understand it, this view has been broadened, and the public school system *per se*, irrespective of the absence or presence of the Bible, is credited with the loss of membership referred to. As a remedy they demand their proportion of the public school moneys, that they may expend them in their own way. This demand admitted, and it would certainly and inevitably destroy our public school system. Its logic is simply this: If one Church can be gratified in this particular, all must be; and as all children are in some sense included in the several denominations, if we divide the school moneys among them our public unsectarian schools will have neither money nor children, and, hence, must be abandoned.—Thus it is an attack that menaces the system itself.

This contest is being waged in New York, and the Catholics have gain some preliminary advantages there. In New Jersey, last Winter, a bitter fight was waged, growing out of an effort on the part of the Catholics to secure the religious control of all State institutions, including the Soldiers'Orphans' Home. In this State, last winter, they had enough power in the Legislature to hold charitable appropriations in abeyance, until certain religious demands of theirs were privately conceded. In Ohio, last Winter, they openly claimed to have elected the Democrats in the Legislature, and demanded with threats the passage of a bill granting them certain concessions out of the school fund of the State. Their power was so great that they triumphed. This explains how this issue has developed, and why the Republicans of Ohio have so boldly met the issue forced upon them. They lose nothing by it, for, in that State at least, *the Catholic Church had formed a league with the Democratic party*. On the one side it gave it power, and in return demanded that it should have such concessions as it desired out of the public school fund.

We have every reason for believing that such an arrangement as exists in Ohio between the Democracy and the Catholics is either in process of being made, or has already been consummated in this State.—We have no especial advice to offer to the Republican party at the present, other than that the movement be closely watched. We should be alive to every possible plan, and be ready to checkmate it. We would prefer to keep ecclesiastical and church matters out of politics, and to leave all issues that refer to the well being of religious organizations to the calm temper and good sense of the people, irrespective of political considerations. And even now we have no desire to reflect upon the Catholic Church, or to interfere with measures it may deem essential to its interests. But if it has joined in with the Democracy or shall do it, the lines had as well be promptly drawn. In such an event, the battle will be fought to the end.

The Death of Morgan.

Every now and then, the more virulent opponents of Masonry revive the exploded scandal about Morgan having been murdered by the Freemasons. Years ago the story was effectually disposed of by Morgan's son. The supposed victim, instead of being mysteriously butchered, lived nearly thirty years after his abduction, and finally ended his days in competence and contentment at Van Diemen's Land where he for some years published a newspaper, the *Advertiser*, which is still in existence. According to the statement of the son referred to, Morgan was released on condition of his leaving the country forever. He was accompanied to Quebec, where he entered the British navy, and was placed on a ship which left soon after for England. Later he accompanied a government vessel to Australia, and his period of service being ended, he chose to take up his residence in that quarter of the world. His son was a resident of San Francisco at the time this information was communicated concerning the father's whereabouts. It is about time this scandal was dropped. It no longer obtains any credence, and its reiteration only injures the cause which it is employed to bolster up.—Pittsburgh Telegraph.

The most inveterate enemies of the Republican party are compelled to admit that Republican ascendancy in this State has borne good fruit, and has, on the whole, profited the people. Whatever else may be raked up to its apparent discredit, and made to serve dishonest political ends, the immense debt reduction accomplished during the term of Republican rule stands like a rock in the path of detractors and demagogues. It is one of the things which no amount of sorcery with figures can obscure, and it is the work of the Republican party.—*Philadelphia North American.*

"Our victory came a year too soon," is a remark now frequently made by Democratic politicians. They can console themselves, however with the thought that it is better now then never.

Jeff. Davis says the South "can proudly point to a record which shows a strict adherance to the usages of war between civilized nations." Ah! and Andersonville!

California.

The Republican State Convention of California met at Sacramento, on Friday last, and nominated for Governor, T. G. Phelps; for Lieutenant Governor, Joseph M. Cavis; for Secretary of State, O. H. Hallett. The Convention adopted the following among other resolutions:

Resolved, That the letter addressed by the President to the chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention upon the subject of his succession is a full refutation of the slanders of those who charged him with intriguing for re-election. That we accept it as explicit to a final settlement of the third-term agitation created by our enemies solely to arouse jealousies and dissensions in the Republican party.

Resolved, That the freedom of the State from ecclesiastical control is of equal importance with the maintenance of religious freedom from State control; that the common schools and institutions of the State were established as a preventative of the crime and poverty which attend ignorance, and we will tolerate no interference with it from any quarter, and that any effort to divide the school fund for the purpose of supporting sectarian schools with portions thereof shall be met with all the resistance in our power.

Below are the 4th and 5th planks of the Ohio Republican platform, and we do not believe there is an American citizen deserving of the enjoyment of the blessings of a free country, who does not at heart most sincerely endorse them:

4th. We stand by free education, our public school system, the taxation of all for its support, and no division of the school fund

5th. Under our republican system of government, there should be no connection, direct or indirect, between Church and State, and we oppose all legislation in the interest of any particular sect. Upon this subject we should not fail to profit by the experience of foreign governments, where the efforts of the Church to control the State constitutes an evil of great magnitude and endangers the power and prosperity of the people.

To day there are no factions in the Republican party of Pennsylvania. Its members know neither Cameron or Curtin. They know only the unity of the Republican party of the Union. They have determined that they will, if it be possible, carry the State this year, not for Grant, not for Hartranft, but for Republicanism.—*New York Times.*

The New York *Tribune* says: The subdued air with which the Democratic journals of Pennsylvania speak of the action of the Republican Convention would seem to indicate that they had been suddenly deprived of a sizable and esteemed bone. This Democratic distress extends throughout the country now.

Just so long as people take pride in pumice-stoning educational salaries and appropriations, just so long they will not take pride in the best instruction, which is really the thing they ought to take pride in. It is Chicago, now, that talks of reducing the wages of teachers, but the *Journal* very pertinently observes that the tax payers are perfectly willing to pay them at rates which correspond with those that rule in other avocations. Teachers' salaries, generally, need equalization, not reduction. The amount and value of work done should be the sole standard of pay, and experience should be rewarded by an annual increase which should keep efficient teachers as long as possible in the employ of the people.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

When Hartranft was a candidate, three years ago, Mr. McClure warned the people of Pennsylvania that his election would be the inauguration of a reign of robbery and corruption throughout the State. Now he says that his administration has been all that personal purity and integrity could suggest. Mr. McClure will find out that it is a difficult thing for an editor to keep up a showing of "independence" while he has a big load of personal bile on his stomach.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Father Walker, a Romish priest, having been reported by the *Herald* as saying, in his pulpit, that he would as soon administer the Holy Sacrament to a dog as to a parent who sends his children to the public school, the Roman Catholic *Tablet* newspaper says: "It is only what has been said by the Bishops all over the world, over and over again, in their pastorals. And we heartily indorse it."

There is a letter held for postage in the Lebanon postoffice with the following superscripture: "lexington, ky, bethel church collered in the charge of the preacher wat his name is I do not know."

Rev. James Beecher, youngest brother of the defendant, has quit. He has bought a farm 40 miles from Poughkeepsie, and will not venture into the pulpit again.

"Bill, Aleck and Frank," is the disgracefully Democratic manner in which the Cincinnati *Commercial* mentions the sovereigns of Germany, Russia and Austria.

To Our Friends and the Public:

We would respectfully and confidently invite your attention (not to the "LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,") but to the

Side-Hill Drug Store,

where the

DRUG DEPARTMENT

is thoroughly assorted and extensively stocked. We trust the annexed will receive and repay careful perusal, our desire being to impart useful information, and to secure our share of the Public Patronage.

THE LADIES

Will find a large line of the **Very Latest Styles of Fancy Stationery**, and those of a "literary turn," however fastidious, cannot but be suited should they examine our large and complete line of

Miscellaneous Books, including works of the best authors. In **School Books** we defy competition. Buying directly from the publishers, to supply our WHOLESALE TRADE, we get the VERY LARGEST DISCOUNT. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, TOBACCO, FANCY PIPES,

POCKET BOOKS, IMPORTED TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,

are sufficiently large to enable us to suit each and all in quality and price.

Trusting that by our untiring devotion and fidelity to the wishes and interests of our customers, we may succeed in enlarging and developing our business and pledging our best endeavors in behalf of our friends, and soliciting the patronage of those with whom we have not yet had the pleasure of a business acquaintance.

We remain faithfully yours,

McCoy & Reilly.

Headquarters for Clothing!

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is receiving daily a large variety of NEW GOODS, consisting

Ready Made Clothing,

HATS CAPS,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

TRUNKS, VALISES, Etc.

Which he proposes to sell at the Lowest Cash Prices. The people of Smethport and surrounding country are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, and satisfy themselves that this is the only place in McKean county where they can find a good variety and quality of goods.

Boys and Children's Clothing

A SPECIALTY

A fine assortment of

BASKET COATS and VESTS.

Please call and we will take pleasure in showing goods. The reason we can sell goods more reasonable than anybody else is

Because We Sell for Ready Pay.

26—1y *S. Gunzberg.*

M. A. SPRAGUE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE

SMETHPORT, PA.,

The following List comprisessome of the many articles constantly on hand:

Axes
Augers
Auger Bits
Awls
Axle clips
Axle greases
Apple peelers
Barn door hangers
Barn door rails
Barn door rollers
Bent knees
Belt hooks
Bed cords
Bed screws
Bed pounders
Bolts
Bench hooks
Bench screws
Bevels
Bits
Blacking
Blind bolts
Blind staples
Bolts, all kinds
Boot jacks
Broad
Canopy machines
Brushes
Butts
Butt hinges
Bells, all kinds
Candle sticks
Cake turners
Calipers
Caps, percussion
Carpet stretchers
Cartridges
Casters
Catches
Cattle leaders
Chain, all kinds
Chalk lines
Chalk
Crayons
Chisels, all kinds
Clamps
Cleavers
Clothes lines
Clothes wringers
Coal hods
Coffee mills
Corn cutters
Corn peppers
Cross cuts
Curry combs
Curtain pins
Cutlery
Dividers
Dividers
Dog collars
Draw shaves
Egg beaters
Expansive bits
Filesets
Office plates
Files
Floating machines
Forks all kinds
Fasteners
Fry pans
Gate hinges
Gauges
Gimlets
Glaziers's point
Glue
Glue pots
Grain scales
Grindstones
Gunpowder
Grindstones
Gun supplies
Hammers
Hand vises
Handles all kinds
Hoops and staples
Hatchets
Hay knives
Hinges all kinds
Hoes
Hooks all kinds
Horse pokes
Horse rakes
Horse hoes
Iron all kinds—cast Pinking, waffle and tuyere
Kettles
Knives
Lamps
Lanterns
Levels
Locks
Mallets
Match safes
Measuring tapes
Meat cutters
Molasses gates
Mop sticks
Mouse traps
Mowing machines
Nails
Oils
Oilers
Oil stones
Packs
Picture nails
Planes
Pulleys
Pumps
Plows
Rakes
Razors
Rivets
Ropes
Rules
Safety fuse
Sand paper
Sauce pans
Saws all kinds
Scissors
Scraps, coal and grain
Screw drivers
Screws
Scythes
Sheep shears
Shot
Shovels
Sieves
Spades
Spoons
Squares
Stoves
Tacks
Tea kettles
Tobacco boxes
Toe calks
Tongs
Trowels
Tin ware, all kinds
Vises
Varnish
Wad cutters
Whalebone
Whalebone hooks
White lead
Wrenches, Monkey
Wheel barrows &c, &c.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE MARKET ALLOWS!

Subscribe

FOR THE

M'Kean Co. Miner.

LOOK!

NEW GOODS at A. N. TAYLOR'S!
NEW GOODS at A. N. TAYLOR'S!

Having just returned from the Eastern cities, where I have purchased FOR CASH the largest stock of goods of every description ever offered for sale in this county, and having purchased my goods at very much below their value, purpose dividing the profits with my customers. Always giving the best the market affords in reasonable Dress Goods of the newest designs and of the best quality, at as low prices as can be found in Northern Pennsylvania.

WHITE GOODS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,

in new styles, of choice quality, and at low prices.

EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY NAME AND STYLE.

PRINTS Too numerous to mention, Warranted fast colors, **5c per yd.**

Bleached Muslin, good yd. wide - - - 10c per yd.

16-Bone Corsets, for .75 | 200 reversible shawls, at $2

LADIES SUITS—MADE TO ORDER.

MOURNING GOODS IN ENDLESS VARIETY:

AUSTRALIAN CRAPES, BLACK ALPACAS, COBERGS, TAMISE & BIRETZE CLOTHS, FINE BLACK, BROWN, BLUE & SLATE ALPACAS AT 2 SHILLINGS.

A GENUINE GROSGRAIN SILK FOR $1 50 PER YD.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLA.

Our Notion Department

is full to overflowing, as well as all others, which can readily be seen by taking a peep inside. Our

Clothing Department

is full, including all the novelties of the season. We have All Wool, warranted

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, FOR $8 50. GENTS FURNISHING GOODS in every variety and style. Also the largest stock of *HATS and CAPS in McKEAN COUNTY.*

An immense stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, TRUNKS, VALISES, DRUGS, MEDICINES, WILLOW WARE, CHROMO & OIL PAINTINGS, LADIES' HAND BASKETS, HATS, BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, &c.

HARDWARE,

Including Nails, Iron, French, German, English and American Cutlery, Saws, Oils, Paints, Farming Tools, Fishing Tackling. ☞ Nails $4 per 100 pounds.

Canned and Dried Fruits, Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, Trout, White Fish Mackerel, beside many articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at the lowest rates.

A. N. TAYLOR.

AT A. B. ARMSTRONG'S LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,

NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PENNA.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND Medicines, and all other articles usually kept in first a class drugstore.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS,
SOAPS, SPONGES, BRUSHES, COMBS

Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils,

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY. WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL Selected assortments of American and French candies, Stationery, Envelopes, &c. Also

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &c.

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

J. P. WENDEL, Dealer in

Groceries and Provisions,

FRESH & SALT MEAT, FRESH, SALT & FROZEN FISH,

FINE TEAS, COFFEE & SPICES.

Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, and General Fruits.

FINE TOBACCO & CIGARS.

Union Block. SMETHPORT, Pa.

Spring Clothing.

M. LEVY & BRO,
OLEAN. N. Y.

Are now receiving the largest and most complete assortment of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING which we offer to sell as low as any house in Buffalo. Our stock is the largest in this section.

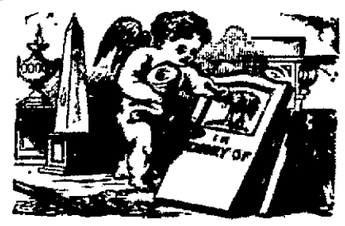
Boy's and Children's Clothing a Specialty.

We are offering good, all wool, men's suits for $9 00 It will pay you to come and see us. M. LEVY & BRO.

Olean, May 6, 1875.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.

Water Street.



Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE, and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER.

JEWELRY. WATCHES. CLOCKS. SILVER WARE. TOYS.

At M. L. Armstrong's.

No. 3. UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, Pa.

A full line of Jewelry constantly on hand, including

Ladies' Gold Sets, Rings, Bracelets, Charms, etc.

REPAIRING

of watches, clocks and jewelry a specialty. Give him a call

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1875.

Local and Miscellaneous.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

—The circus is coming.

—But no three-card-monte men.

—Which is bad for the grasshoppers, poor fellows.

—The Cores News has been resuscitated.

—A. E. Armstrong's house begins to assume more extensive proportions.

—Water street is becoming the most extensively traveled street of the borough.

—The Fourth of July is to be celebrated in the old-fashioned style at Centerspori.

—H. V. Redfield, of the Cincinnati Commercial, wife and daughter, are spending a few weeks in town.

—Gen. Kane was in town yesterday, on his way home from Rochester. He will be here again Court week.

—Those fellows who had a M'Izard half cut on their hair have their heads bandaged these late cold mornings.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES.—Rev. Joel Clark, of Ridgway, will hold service in this place next Sunday morning and evening.

—In Luzerne county there have been seven hundred applications for licenses granted. How large is their jail?

—Our friend Llewellyn Sartwell has occupied a situation in H. Hamlin's store at Hamlin station. Success to him.

—The following legend is inscribed on the front of a butcher's shop in Emporium: "Kash pade for little kalves not moore two days old."

Dr. D V. Crossmire, dropped in upon us yesterday morning. He came over to see his old friend Mart, solely on the matrimonial sea.

—Kilbury is the name of an Allegany county doctor. A very appropriate name, but is probably down on the first syllable more especially.

—A Buffalo merchant said he'd "be damned if he would advertise in any paper," and just three weeks after there was a red flag flying from the store of that merchant.

—In one school district of Scranton the teachers have not been paid for 4 months. The Secretary and Treasury of the board and the lawyers get all the money.

—Communications and advertisements for insertion in this paper next week must be in our hands Monday evening at the latest to secure attention.

—The Port Allegany Reporter now enjoys the questionable honor of being the accredited "organ" of the Papal power in McKean county. Hughes is now flooded with Jesuitical correspondence.

—Court in Potter county this week.—Some of our lawyers are in attendance. Dr. S. D Freeman is also held there as a witness in the suit against Mrs. Graves for the murder of her husband.

—We notice that J. C. Bennett, the Dentist, has hung his banner to the breeze from the front of A. N. Taylors' store, where he can be found at all times by those in need of dental services.

—There is a gentleman now in the English Parliament whose election expenses were $27,000, or about $10 for every vote he received. Yet the English papers talk glibly about "corruption" in American politics!

—M. A. Sprague has some of the nicest water-coolers in town. The Best Ice Cream freezers. Also Cultivators and Shovel Plows with wings, cheaper than ever sold before. Don't fail to call on him if you want to buy cheap.

—J. J. Roberts, of Ceres, was in town Tuesday. He has sold his mercantile business at that place to John H. Cross. What his future plans are is not yet determined, but he will probably rest on his oars awhile.

—The section was visited by a heavy frost Sunday night, with a lighter one Monday night. Some damage was done to early gardens, but none so far as we have learned to the fruit. Several infant and aged potato bugs suffered slightly from exposure, but no deaths are reported.

—Dr. H. L. McCoy, with the aid of a large force of men, is driving the building of his new house on the west end of Main street. As soon as it was decided to straighten the streets on the west end of the borough, he changed the location of his house from King to Main, and has one of the best locations for a residence in town.

—We publicly challenge "A Catholic Subscriber" to publish his name. An admiring world is impatiently waiting. Speak right out, sonny, and don't be afraid. It is much more honorable than to sneak from the responsibility of your assertions under an assumed name. Back-biters, slanderers and cowards do that.

—E. V. Chadwick informs us that we were perfectly correct in our statement a short time since that he intended running a conveyance for passengers and baggage to and from the depot to all trains. He has been disappointed in securing an omnibus as first intended, but he has other equally commodious vehicles and will take especial care to accommodate the public.

—W. O. Congdon, formerly of Charlottville, is delighting the hearts of the citizens of Smethport, Pa., by producing a superior quality of cheese at his new factory in that town. W. O. is conversant with every branch of the cheese-making business, and always manufactures a prime article. The Dairymen of McKean county are fortunate in securing the services of one so well qualified to develop the dairy interest of that region.—[Allegany Co. Reporter.

Postponed.

The time of the A. B. Rothschilds' Royal Victoria Menagerie & Circus in Smethport was first advertised for the 1st of July. It has been necessary to change the time to the 9th instead. See advertisement next week.

Court Week.

Will be here in a few days, and those who have to come to Smethport on Court business, will find it a good time to call at John Digels Marble Works on Water street to look at the excellent work that he is doing and leave their orders if they wish anything in the line of Tombstones, Monuments, Mantels, or any kind of marble or stone work. Even if you want no work done, give him a call at least, he will take pleasure in showing his work.

McKean & Buffalo.

Upon the authority of an official of the above road who ought to have known if anybody, we stated two weeks ago that the road would be ready for business by the 15th of this month and that there would be an opening excursion over the road on the 17th. We now hear that the opening has been indefinately postponed until next week on perhaps longer. We regret very much that we were led to give our readers a wrong impression of the matter. We are not able to state when the road will be opened, much as we would wish to, knowing how anxious the general public is to know the exact time. We have been unable to gather any very reliable or definite information in regard to it, and indeed no one seems to know anything definite about it. We can only bide our time and the will of the company. We understand that they do not wish to commence operations until the work is all completed and all the road clear, which is very sensible. When they get all ready we hope to be able to inform the public definitely and exactly.

Bergstresser's Gallery.

Since the gay and festive Finch left our borough with his pockets full of greenbacks and his heart full of bitterness we have had no reliable photographic artist in town until quite recently when Mr. Bergstresser established himself in the Adehill gallery, after he had thoroughly refitted and repaired it. There are so many indifferent artists travelling about the country—who are so ignorant of their trade that they have to keep traveling—that people have learned to look shy at a stranger pretending to that profession. But Mr. Bergstresser has been here long enough to prove his "calling and election" sure. All who have patronized him are enthusiastic in praise of his good taste and skill. Some photographs that we have seen from his hands cannot be beaten. We understand that he intends to take a number of stereoscopic views of the scenery about Smethport from different points.—They will undoubtedly be in great demand. Some of his views of scenery about Keppoo are unexcelled.

The Kane Stage Route.

On the 1st of July the mail and stage route from this place to Kane will be opened by E. V. Chadwick. A stage will start from here every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, and from Kane every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday morning. Mr. Chadwick is determined to make this a pleasant and profitable route, and will spare no pains in his efforts to accommodate the public. To the people of Warren, Ridgway, St. Mary's Wilcox, and other towns on the P. & E. Railroad, as well as to the people of Kane, this route will prove a very great convenience in reaching Smethport. By taking this pleasant, safe and easy ride direct from Kane they will save a circuitous railroad journey with three changes of cars. The stages will run to meet the mail train on the P. & E. road, and very frequently a great saving of time will thus be gained by travelers on this route. Everything in the way of easy conveyances, good teams and careful drivers will be furnished to make the route a popular one.

Obtrusive Hearers.

For the first time in our experience we have discovered a church where quiet and well-behaved listeners are considered obtruders. A Catholic correspondent of the Reporter said that our visit to St. Elizabeths church a few Sabbaths since was "obtrusive." We now know why we did not pay. Only last Sunday several young men, who attended the service as visitors and spectators, were distinctly informed by the priest in charge that if they could not "shell out" when the contribution box was circulated they need not come there at all. This shows an enterprising, business spirit on the part of said priest that is highly commendable, to say nothing of the unparalleled "cheek" of the affair. Had those young men been members of his flock this incident would have excited no particular comment, for it is understood to be a priestly prerogative to claim the control of his parishioners purses as well as their innermost thoughts and opinions. But they were Protestants; and a Protestant has no business to attend St. Elizabeths Catholic Church to hear himself and all that he holds dear roundly abused without paying at the door. And the people of Smethport have already paid very liberally for that inestimable blessing. We are pleased to learn that the more liberal and intelligent portion of his congregation strongly condemn this last unseemly performance of the priest. If his resignation from the pastorship could be accepted it would prove a blessing to the church.

—One day last week a middle-aged potato bug, all the way from Colorado, called at our house, in the suburbs, and introduced himself by saying that he had been deputized by a large body of his fellow-bugs to inquire if any one had yet seen an "early Rose" peeping out of the ground. He was "dis se soon."—Cuba Herald. His (neutral) is expanded by thousands in this section.

—Next week is Court week. We hope those of our subscribers who have promised to call and settle at "next Court," will not make it convenient to forget it.

—The return of Miss Kate Freeman from Buffalo, where she has been attending school, was the occasion of a pleasant surprise visit from her friends last Saturday evening. All had a good time, of course.

—An exciting race was witnessed Tuesday evening from Water street to the pound. The contestants were a two-year-old steer, two village boys, and a legal gentleman. The steer won the race and reached the pound in safety.

—By one of those errors which will occur, how so fellow can find out, we were made to say last week that Rutherford B. Hayes, the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, was the present incumbent. He is not, but will be after the election.

—A Special Council meeting was held last Monday evening. The only important business transacted was the passage of an ordinance (No. 41) in regard to cleaning the streets, published in this issue, and a resolution authorizing the issuing of bonds to the amount of $1400, in obedience to the vote of the citizens.

— We are pleased to learn that the appointment of Frank King as depot agent at this place has been fully made and confirmed. It is a worthy appointment, and will prove satisfactory both to the company and the public. He is to have an assistant as telegraph operator.

—We give Dr. S. D. Freeman considerable space this week to state the other side of the increase of the Superintendent's salary question. He writes over his own signature, and is alone responsible for the article; yet we expect that some poor fools will now claim that the MINER "defends the steal."

— Owing to the number of advertisement with which we are favored we are compelled in order to do justice to both readers and advertisers to issue a supplement with this number of the MINER. Do not throw it aside until you have read the able and temperate article on the first column from the Pittsburgh Gazette, one of the most dignified, able and conservative journals in the State.

— We received a pleasant call one day last week from Dr. E. A. VanScoy, of Bradford, and Mr. Kason, of Sullivan county, N. Y., the latter gentleman being the representative of two or three live newspapers of that section. The doctor reports times good with him, so good that he finds it necessary to take a trip for rest and recreation to his old home in Sullivan county. During his stay in our county he has made many friends personally and professionally, and is rapidly gaining a large and lucrative practice. See his card in another column.

— In another column will be read an announcement matrimonial that will be read with interest and pleasure by the numberless friends of our genial P. M. M. L. Armstrong. Those who feared that Mart. was a confirmed bachelor will be glad to hear that he has thought better of it and turned benedict before it was too late. The ceremony was attended only by the friends and relatives of the families of the bride and groom, after which an elegant supper was discussed, and the time agreeably occupied by the guests until the departure of the happy couple at 3 a. m. to meet the early train for Buffalo. We earnestly wish Alice and Mart. a long life of happiness in their new relation. We fling, metaphorically, a new old shoe in their tracts.

Our citizens with one accord commend the course of the Reporter has taken in denouncing the [Superintendent's Salary] "steal" and condemn the MINER for defending it.

The above item we copy from the Kane items of the Port Allegany Reporter of last week, contributed by one signing himself "Alpine." It is hardly necessary for the information of our readers to state that as far as it refers to the position of the MINER it is maliciously false in every particular. Were we not aware that "Alpine" has an opportunity of reading the MINER each week we might excuse his ignorance; but since we know him to be one of our most cherished dead-beat subscribers, we can only account for his proficiency as a first-class liar from his known natural propensity for fraud, as the history of his career and the records of the courts of [malice] of McKean and other counties will abundantly testify. Therefore his statements cannot be accepted as in any manner trustworthy.

—Our facetious friend, "A Catholic Subscriber," suggests in his remarkable letter in the Reporter of last week that we "step down and out," that the MINER "might fall into the hand of some gentleman of more common sense, sobriety and learning." We do not profess to have more than ordinary common sense, and having never "studied and professed the rhetoric class" as this Cath. Sub. writer claims Rev. Flood did with such satisfaction, we are not to blame for our deficiency in learning. And as to "Sobriety," when our reputation in this respect among our neighbors becomes as ragged as the reverend gentleman whom he lauds so highly we will willingly step down from every respectable position in society, and we make no pretentions to holiness either. If these parties wish to provoke comparisons as to personal character we have no objections, but they must remember that people who live in glass houses should be careful about throwing stones,—or they may hit some Holy Father.

R. N. & P. R. R.—James Hill, contractor and director, is stopping in town for a few days. He reports that a cable dispatch announces the fact that ten thousand pounds ($50,000), is now ready to be advanced towards the completion of our road.—[Kinzua News.

THE SUPERINTENDENTS SALARY.

Another "Filthy Letter."—Additional Light From Supt. Wickersham.

EDITOR MINER:—In the April number of the Pennsylvania School Journal, in an official article to school directors on the election of County Superintendents, State Supt. Wickersham says: "Superintendents ought to be paid liberal salaries. Their work when well done is both delicate and difficult; good officers can hardly be paid too much, and we had better have none at all than poor ones. The judges of our Courts receives $4,000 a year, other County officers in many counties receive even larger salaries, why should not well qualified Supt's of schools be an liberally paid. In view of the whole subject, school Directors are most earnestly advised to elect as Supt's the very best men in their several counties where services can be obtained, and have it understood that they are to devote their whole time to the work of the office, and then pay them well for what they are required to do. It is in this way and in this way only that the office can accomplish the greatest good."

In the edition of 1870 of the school Laws, he says in his decisions, page 141, paragraph 176, "the salaries of Co. Supt's are payable out of the gross amount of State appropriation; each is not paid out of the amount or dividend of State appropriation coming to his proper county."

This mode was adopted during the first year of the office, has been ever since sanctioned by the Legislature in making the annual appropriation, and will be adhered to while the law remains unchanged.

The Triennial Convention of May 4th, which included much of the best talent and business experience of the county, had these paragraphs read, with others from the same source, and more or less influenced by this official decision, fixed the salary at $2,000 by a very large majority. After which we unanimously re-elected the man who had given his whole time and energies to the duties of the office for the three years last past, considering that efficiency was the best guarantee for future fidelity.—All was done without reference to political or any other corrupting influence.

Having thus acted with a full understanding of the matter, we are confronted by the following editorial utterance from Supt. Wickersham in the June number of the Journal: "The Directors of McKean must have listed to some unwise counsellors. They should hasten, if possible, to correct their mistake." And now in a circular letter to the school Boards of the county, published by you last week, he says of the salary, "I have come to the conclusion that it was voted by the directors under some misapprehension or mistake."—If the salary was voted under any misapprehension or mistake, it was in supposing he meant what he said, and would not be influenced by political trimmers who would like to make a show of retrenchment, that their Harrisburg lives may be fattened by drawing perquisites from a full Treasury supplied from the pockets of honest taxpayers. Would these Harrisburg sharks thus rant if this nice little sum could be pocketed by them for imaginary services as speaker, clerks, and the like?

We, however, are not charged with misstatements. The State Supt. says in the letter you published that this county has only 88 schools, while an itemized list by townships shows 95 in operation the past year, which the Convention knew, and he must have known, having the official report before him. He now wishes us to reasonsible contrary to law, to stultify ourselves by reversing what was done deliberately and understandingly, merely because he wills it.

Fearing the crack of his official whip may not be obeyed, he adds. "I fear I shall have to pay the Superintendent out of the appropriation of the county," which he of course knows he cannot do, or he is ill informed, or our best legal authority is sadly wanting in knowledge. For public information it is proper to state that no change in the salary can be made during the present term of the incumbent under the new State Constitution.

Fellow Directors, do not be thrown off your equilibrium by this little jark of a political rein by a would be ringmaster, but consider coolly whether you have any desire, even if it were legal, to reverse our action, thus acknowledging ourselves incompetent and in need of a guardian. This kind of ambiguity in an official may do to alarm the timid or answer as a bait for gudgeons, but the pure air and water of McKean does not enjoy the reputation of producing exactly that kind of material.

The unnecessary ado made over this matter by the Northern Tier Reporter, characterizing it as Republican profligacy, &c., was not warranted by facts, as no Republican acting with the party was at all active in the matter, and for proposing the addition of the last $500 to the salary the writer willingly assumes the responsibility, and gladly speaks commendatory of his fellow-directors for willingness to thus reward a faithful and efficient officer.

The echo of the Northern Tier taken up by the Potter Enterprise comes to us with exceeding bad grace. Our little sister county is not so excessively virtuous as she would have us believe. Had it not been for a bitter political feud (which McKean scared about) the salary would not have been reduced there so that no competent candidate could accept the position without humiliation. But we can excuse the Enterprise, as it did not understand or could not realize that our officer elect does not keep fancy stock to train, neither does he act as sub-agent for a land company, or as a political tool for a defunct ring, thus totally unfitting him for the position he so honorably fills.

Yours very truly,
S. D. FREEMAN.

COMING.—Dr. L. M. Raub, the dentist, writes us that he will visit Smethport again on the 21st of this month.

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY.—We have received from the publishers a copy of Rowell & Co.'s American Newspaper Directory, the seventh edition. These directories are issued each year, handsomely bound and printed, and contain a carefully compiled and revised list of all the newspapers and periodicals of the United States and Canada, with the place of publication, days of issue, size, subscription price, age, names of publishers, and circulation. From the volume before us we learn that there are in the United States a total 6,348 publications, of which 774 are daily, 100 tri-weekly, 121 semi-weekly, 6,287 weekly, 27 bi-weekly, 108 semi-monthly, 850 monthly, 10 bi-monthly, and 71 quarterly. There is an increase of 564 over last year. The number of newspapers commencing publication during the year past has averaged within a fraction of six each working day, but owing to suspensions and consolidations the actual increase has been less than one-third of the number established. Pennsylvania has 78 daily papers, 561 weeklies, and 68 monthlies.

MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG—CHADWICK.—At the residence of the Brides father, J. R. Chadwick, Tuesday evening June 15, 1875, by Rev. L. A. Stevens of Olean, N. Y., M. L. ARMSTRONG and ALICE E. CHADWICK, all of Smethport.

J. B. BERGSTRESSER,

National Photograph

AND

Copying Gallery,

Smethport, Pa.

All kinds of Pictures taken—in clear and cloudy weather. S. L. BERGSTRESSER, the Agent and Operator at this Gallery, has had 26 years experience in the photograph business, and will warrant satisfaction to all who give him a call.

Copying and Enlarging

and enlarging of pictures made a specialty.

ROOMS IN CHADWICKS BUILDING.

☞ The rooms will only be kept open as long as busines continues good, therefore persons wishing work done should call soon. ☜

Ordinance No. 40.

RELATING TO SIDEWALKS.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Common Council of the Borough of Smethport, at a regular meeting convened, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that all sidewalks hereafter built within the limits of said Borough, shall be constructed of stone, brick or plank, and shall be at least four feet wide, the out or road side of which shall be uniformally six feet from the line of the adjoining lot, and when a walk crosses a street, the owner of the adjoining land is required to extend the walk into the street six feet beyond his line, so as to receive a walk on the street being crossed, *provided* that the Council may grant a special permit for building a wider or narrower walk.

Sec. 2. When a walk is required to be built, the ground must be properly graded under the direction of the Borough Engineer, and if built of plank, the plank shall be of uniform width, and laid lengthwise on sleepers, which are to be imbedded into the earth even with its surface so that the plank shall rest upon the earth as well as the sleepers, and the said plank shall be interlocked with each other so as to break joints upon all the sleepers, which are to be crosswise under said walk. If the walk is built of stone or brick, the same is to be done under the direction of the Borough Engineer—all walks directed to be built, shall have the necessary and suitable culverts to pass the water.

Sec. 3. When a walk is directed to be built, the Council requiring the same shall fix a reasonable time for its completion, and require the owner or owners of the lots of respectively fronting thereon, to build the same in accordance with the general regulations, and when the Council do not specify whether the walk shall be of stone, brick, or plank, the respective owners may build whichever kind they see fit, and if the walk is not built within the time specified, the owners having had at least twenty days notice, then the Borough shall cause the same to be done, and collect the cost of the work and materials, with twenty per centum, advance thereon from said owners according to law.

Sec. 4. All side-walks built by direction of the Borough Council shall be kept in repair by the owner or owners of the lots of ground respectively fronting thereon; and if the owner or owners neglect to repair the same for the space of ten days after being notified so to do by the Borough Council or its executive officer, then the Borough may cause the same to be done, and collect the costs of the same with twenty per centum advance thereon in the same manner as provided for the cost of sidewalks made by the Corporation.

Sec. 5. It is expressly provided that the remedies named in the 3d and 4th Sections of this Ordinance are cumulative, and shall in no manner prevent or interfere with any other remedy whether by indictment or otherwise. It is further provided that the Burgess upon application, or any person may give a written or printed permit to use a specified street for such purposes as he may deem proper, which shall be good until the next meeting of the Council when it may be revoked or continued upon such terms as they shall adopt.

Approved June 14, 1875.

G. M. SMITH, Burgess.

M. F. BARBOUR, Secretary.

Ordinance No. 41.

RELATING TO NUISANCES &c.

Section 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Smethport, in meeting convened, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That all persons are prohibited from placing any obstructions in the opened highways of the borough, and they are also prohibited from placing any nuisance or offensive matter in the highways, or in public or private grounds, and all owners or occupiers of lands within the said borough are hereby notified and required to remove all obstructions and nuisances or offensive matter out of the streets opened for public use, next to and adjoining their respective lots, on or before the first day of July next.

Sec. 2. The word obstructions in the first Section shall be construed to relate to fences, saw logs, board piles, wood piles, wagons, carts, sleds, harrows, plows, &c. The word nuisance or offensive matter shall be construed to relate to manure piles, ash piles, brush and rubbish of all kinds.

Sec. 3. Any person violating the first Section of this Ordinance by placing any obstruction, or any nuisance or offensive matter in the opened highway of the Borough, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Two dollars to be recovered before the Burgess or a Justice of the Peace, on the debts of like amount are recoverable one moiety thereof shall go to the Complainant, and the other moiety to the said Borough.

Sec. 4. If any person shall refuse or neglect to remove any obstruction, nuisance or offensive matter, out of the streets next to and adjoining his respective lot for the space of ten days after being notified to remove the same by the Council or its executive office, then the Borough may cause the same to be done, and collect the costs of the same with twenty per centum advance thereon in the same manner as provided for the cost of sidewalks made by the Corporation.

Sec. 5. It is expressly provided that the remedies named in the 3d and 4th Sections of this Ordinance are cumulative, and shall in no manner prevent or interfere with any other remedy whether by indictment or otherwise. It is further provided that the Burgess upon application, or any person may give a written or printed permit to use a specified street for such purposes as he may deem proper, which shall be good until the next meeting of the Council when it may be revoked or continued upon such terms as they shall adopt.

Approved June 14, 1875.

G. M. SMITH, Burgess.

M. F. BARBOUR, Secretary.

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, President Judge of the 35th Judicial District, composed of Cameron and Elk and McKean and Potter counties, and Associate Judges of the several Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of June next, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the said county that they be then and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of M'Kean, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as will be just.

Dated at Smethport, May 21, 1875, and the 99th year of the Independency of the United States of America.

M. M. POWELL, Sheriff.

Trial List—June Term, 1875.

1.—D. F. Wilson vs Gardner, Chapel & Co., C. Hinkle.
2.—E. Freeman vs The Pittsburgh, Buffalo & Rochester R. R. Co.
3.—Adm'x Estate W. M. Hovey vs Thos O'Connor.
4.—S. D. Freeman vs J. R. Chadwick & P. Clark.
5.—A. T. Norris vs Bennett & Morris.
6.—Wm. Pendleton vs H. N. Y. & Phila. R. R. Co.
7.—D. M. Whitcomb vs J. M. & E. Wright.
8.—E. D. Hamlin vs H. D. Ault & C. Cornforth.
9.—Calvin T. Chamberlain vs E. Loop.
10.—Wm. V. Keating et al. vs J. C. Evans & David Howard jr.
11.—John W. Meloy use of Coleman & Saunders vs William Lovejoy.
12.—James A. Clark vs Geo. Geo. W. McDevitt.
13.—John Kline vs James Clark.
14.—W. E. Brownell & Wm. Hamlin vs Lawrence Boyce et al.
15.—T. J. Melvin, trustee of Dart Kingsbury, dec'd, late of Portland & Sardinia vs T. W. Cole

M. A. SPRAGUE, Proth'y.
ROBT. M. ROSE, Dep't.

Jury List, June Term, 1875.

GRAND JURORS.

Annin—Jas. Mahoney, J M Wood, Wm. McGarvin.
N S Foster, jr.
Bradford—S Y Patterson, Geo. Richardson, E D Ingraham, Alfred Whipple, Jerry Cranmer, J E Blair.
Bradford town—P L Webster.
Ceres—E J Manson, Molly Burton.
Eldred—M McCaslin, G J Foster.
Hamlin—Manson Robinson.
Keating—A J Otis.
Lafayette—Chas. Geary, G W Warrener.
Liberty—T M Cable.
Smethport—F O Richmond, Wm Rauer, A Bishop.
Sergeant—G R Moore.

TRAVERSE & OYER AND TERMINER.

Annin—F K Winship.
Bradford Boro—Cornelius Lane
Bradford—G W Kenyon, D E Foster, I A Dieter, G W Raub, F A Mason, M W Brown.
Ceres—A A Stevens, C H Smith, Simmons Fort, John H Cone, Edgar Whitcomb, F W Leonard, J M Gleason.
Eldred—J J Campbell, Philip Hackwell, A E Fowler, Richard Mann, C H Stull, W A Wilmarth, A W Dodge, F D Wheeler
Hamlin—Enos Rider.
Lafayette—Mark Hardy, Anthony Maloy Wm Talbot.
Liberty—C A Dailey, C A Bullis, Edwin Cleon, C N Barrett.
Smethport—S Pattison, G M Smith.
Wetmore—Thos. Hinz, Enos Snapp, David Curtis.

M N POWELL, Sheriff.
O. VOSBURGH, } Jury
A. REILLY, } Comm'rs.

Smethport, May 18, 1875.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Vend. Ex.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean County Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of June A. D 1875, at one o'clock P. M.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Liberty, McKean Co. Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a beech, thence north eighty-nine and nine-tenths perches; thence east forty-four and six-tenths perches to a beech corner, thence south eighty nine and nine-tenths perches; thence west forty four and six-tenths perches to the beginning; containing twenty-five acres, more or less, and being lot No. 212 of the allotment of Keating lands in said township; about ten acres improved, with one frame dwelling house, one small frame barn, and several springs of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and sold as the property of Z Lebeau, at the suit of D F Clark use F M Arnold.

M. M. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, June 1st, 1875.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean County Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 21st day of June, A. D 1875, at one o'clock P. M.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Ceres and Annin, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of said Annin township; thence south 160 perches to a post; thence west 160 perches to a post; thence north 160 perches to a beech, the southeast corner of said lot No. 286; thence north 124 3-10 perches to the line of Annin township; thence east 160 perches to the place of beginning; containing 160 acres and allowance, be the same more or less, being lot No. 286 in the allotment of Keating lands, in Ceres township, and part of Warrant No. 3561; about 5 acres improved, and having thereon one frame house, one log barn, a few fruit trees, and several springs of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and sold as the property of Mary Ann Bowen, at the suit of Lewis Bowen.

M. M. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, June 1, 1875.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of June, 1875, at one o'clock P. M.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Liberty, McKean Co. Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a beech, thence north eighty-nine and nine-tenths perches; thence east forty-four and six-tenths perches to a beech corner, thence south eighty nine and nine-tenths perches; thence west forty four and six-tenths perches to the beginning; containing twenty-five acres, more or less, and being lot No. 212 of the allotment of Keating lands in said township; about ten acres improved, with one frame dwelling house, one small frame barn, and several springs of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of Z Lebeau, at the suit of D F Clark use F M Arnold.

M. M. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, June 1st, 1875.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 21st day of June, A. D 1875, at one o'clock P. M.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Ceres and Annin, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of said Annin township; thence south 160 perches to a post; thence west 160 perches to a post; thence north 160 perches to a beech the southeast corner of said lot No. 286; thence north 124 3-10 perches to the line of Annin township; thence east 160 perches to the place of beginning; containing twenty-five acres of land, more or less, being lot No. 286 of the allotment of the Keating lands in Ceres township, and part of Warrant No. 3561; about 5 acres improved, one frame house, one log barn, a few fruit trees, and several springs of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and sold as the property of Mary Ann Bowen, at the suit of Lewis Bowen.

M. M. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, June 1, 1875.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of June A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract or parcel of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Hamilton, McKean Co. Pa., and being the undivided one-half of Warrant No. 6578, excepting 260 acres from the west end of said Warrant, formerly sold to George H. Cotten; containing about 450 acres more or less.

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land situate in same township, being the undivided one-half of 200 acres of land in Warrant No. 5571, together with a part of the surplus and overplus land in said Warrant, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of said lot; thence north to Chappells land, thence along Chappells line, east far enough to contain 250 acres together with the overplus land; all unimproved.

ALSO—The following village lots in the village of Bradford, McKean Co. Pa., to wit: Nos. 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303 and 304; containing in all about seven acres, all improved, and having thereon one frame dwelling house, one frame barn, and other out buildings, 100 fruit trees, and a good spring of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and sold as the property of T. W Cole, at the suit of Sellew & Popple use of Coleman, Finigan & Coleman.

M. M. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, June 1, 1875.

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY VIRTUE OF A writ of *Vend. Ex.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean County Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of June A. D 1875, at one o'clock P. M.

All that tract or parcel of land situate in the township of Eldred, McKean Co. Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post corner in the north line of Warrant No. 5566, thence west 100 perches to a post corner; thence north 64 perches to a post corner, thence east 48 perches to a beech, the southeast corner of lot No. 272; thence north 56 perches to a corner of lot No. 270, thence east 61 perches to a hemlock, the northwest corner of lot No. 196; thence south 112 perches to the place of beginning; Containing 50 acres and three-tenths of an acre strict measure, be the same more or less, being lot No. 196 and 271 of the allotment of Keating lands in Eldred township, and part of Warrant No. 3457. Also four acres adjoining the above tract on the south, in all of which there is about 40 acres improved, with a two story frame dwelling house, one frame barn, one corn house, one small board and frame house about 70 fruit trees and several springs of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and sold as the property of Andrew Hanson at the suit of Jackson T. Schultz in favor of the Wilcox Lumber Co.

M. M. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, June 1, 1875.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Vend. Ex.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of June A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract or parcel of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Annin, McKean Co. Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a hemlock, the southwest corner of Henry Reinerts lot No. 260, thence west 124 and 5-10 perches; thence north 160 perches to the place of beginning; Containing fifty acres of land, more or less, about 10 acres improved, one frame house, one small frame barn, a few fruit trees, and several springs of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Andrew Hanson at the suit of Jackson T. Schultz in favor of the Wilcox Lumber Co.

M. M. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, June 1, 1875.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Vend. Ex.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of June A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract or parcel of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Annin, McKean Co. Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of said lot; thence north to Chappells land, thence along Chappells line, east far enough to contain 250 acres together with the overplus land; all unimproved.

ALSO—The following village lots in the village of Bradford, McKean Co. Pa., to wit: Nos. 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303 and 304; containing in all about seven acres, all improved, and having thereon one frame dwelling house, one frame barn, and other out buildings, 100 fruit trees, and a good spring of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and sold as the property of T. W Cole, at the suit of Sellew & Popple use of Coleman, Finigan & Coleman.

M. M. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, June 1, 1875.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A writ of *Vend. Ex.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean County Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of June, A. D 1875, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract or parcels of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Ceres, McKean Co. Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: On the north by land of Gardner Slayton, on the east by land of Keating & Co., on the south by land of Seymour Hamlin, on the west by land of Keating & Co; Containing fifty acres more or less, it being the same lot of which James Ward died seized and the same which was contracted by S. W. Brooks, Guardian of said Heirs to said Abel Hammond by contract dated June 15th, 1864; about 40 acres improved, one log house, one frame barn, four cattle house, about 40 fruit trees and several springs of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of Abel Hammond at the suit of Carter & Roberts.

M. M. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, June 1, 1875.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of June, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Annin, McKean Co. Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a beech, the southeast corner of Henry Reinerts lot No. 260, thence west 124 and 5-10 perches; thence north 160 perches to the place of beginning; Containing fifty acres of land, more or less, about 10 acres improved, one frame house, one small frame barn, a few fruit trees, and several springs of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of Andrew Hanson at the suit of Jackson T. Schultz in favor of the Wilcox Lumber Co.

M. M. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, June 1, 1875.

Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his farm situate about one fourth of a mile

Kitchen Garden.

Too much cannot be said on keeping the soil free from weeds, and allowing none to go to seed. Extra care in cultivation will tell in a few years in the diminished crops of these pests of the garden. If it were only known how many young weeds may be destroyed, we should hear fewer inquiries how to get rid of this or that weed after it has taken possession of the soil. A scratch of the rake at the proper time will kill weeds that later require a spade for their removal.

Do not cut asparagus after peas have become plenty, as the roots need time to recover from the exhaustion of continued cutting. If there is well rotted manure on hand, it will pay to give a dressing before the tops are allowed to grow. Keep the beds free from weeds until the tops shade it.

Plant bush beans for a succession. Keep the early plantings free from weeds, and provide poles for the running varieties.

Beets and carrots require thinning as soon as large enough to handle; the young beets make capital greens.

Thin out celery plants and transplant into good soil until wanted for setting out permanently. July is early enough for the main crop.

Sow corn every week or ten days until July; sown even as late as the middle of that month, with a remarkably warm fall, a good crop may be had until late frosts come. If more than enough for family use is planted, dry the surplus for winter.

Hoe and weed the early plantings of cucumbers, and sow for pickles; the young plants must be kept free from insects by the use of covers of netting, or a liberal sprinkling of ashes and plaster upon the leaves when wet.

Egg plants must not be set until the ground is well warmed, and all danger of frost be passed; then give them a good, rich soil, and hoe often; if watered occasionally with liquid manure, they will produce extra large fruit.

Lettuce, unless the plants can have shade during a portion of the day at least, soon runs to seed; the north side of a fence or building is the best place for the summer crop.

Weed and thin onions. Near city markets it pays best to sell onions before they are ripe.

Thin pumpkins before the plants become too large, and cultivate between the rows, until the leaves are large enough to cover the ground.

Do not exhaust the rhubarb roots by too late pulling. Cut the flower-stalks as soon as they appear.

New Zealand spinach is the best for summer use, and should be planted in hills three feet apart, but not until the weather is warm; the round leaved soon goes to seed when planted late.

Salsify and scorzonera must be treated the same as parsnips; thin to three inches in the row.

If sweet potatoes are not set, do it at once; and plant in well manured ridges, three feet apart.

Set out early tomatoes, and give support of some kind to the vines, otherwise there will be danger of rotting.—*Agriculturist.*

A Dutch Cow-Stable.

A writer in *Scribner's* thus describes a Dutch cow-stable: After looking over the farm we were taken towards the house, and entered a large door leading into an enormous room, the like of which we had never seen. The walls were neatly whitewashed. The little windows were hung with white curtains. Along each wall was a strip of clean brick-work and next to this a white-washed gutter, then came, for a width of about six feet, a flooring of handsome Dutch tiles, well laid, then two rows of upright posts, the use of which was not at all obvious. Between these rows of posts ran a wide passageway leading the whole length of the hall. There were several tables, on which were bright utensils and some handsome articles of pottery. We congratulated ourselves on seeing the largest and cleanest dairy we had ever met with, but on a second look the absence of milk and of the evidence of daily use led us to inquire, and we found to our surprise that we were in the cow-stable, which had been put in order for the summer. Except for the stanchions and lying-poles, and the gutter behind the stalls, there was nothing to indicate the use intended.

Newspaper Advertising.

Newspaper advertising is now recognized by business men having faith in their own wares, as the most effective means for securing for their goods the appreciation of their merits.

Newspaper advertising compels inquiry, and when the article offered is of good quality, and at a fair price, the natural result is increased sales.

Newspaper advertising is a permanent addition to the reputation of the goods advertised, because it is a permanent influence always at work in their interest.

Newspaper advertising is the most energetic and vigilant of salesmen; addressing thousands with keys, always in the advertiser's interest, and ceaselessly at work seeking customers from all classes.

Newspaper advertising promotes trade—for even in the dullest times advertisers secure by far the largest share of what is being done.

While the advertiser eats and sleeps, printers, steam-engines and printing presses are at work for him, within hailing distance of thousands of homes, and hundreds of thousands of readers, all glancing with more or less interest in the messages prepared for them in the columns of his chosen newspaper. No preacher ever spoke to so large an audience, or with so little effort or so eloquently, as you may do with the newspaper man's pointers to

A BRIDE'S OUTFIT.

How the Daughter of Gen. Rucker, of the United States Army, Married in Chicago to Lieut. Sheridan, was Dressed.

Miss Rucker was clad in a bridal robe of thick, creamy white corded silk. It was cut with a Princess train, immensely long and flaring, the front and side breadths gored to fit the figure closely. At the lower edge of the skirt it was cut in Grecian squares six inches deep, eight inches apart at each opening, one corner folded back, disclosing a V shaped plaiting of white lisse. This was continued around the skirt. Just above this a nine-inch plaiting of the lisse, headed with a band of silk, bordered with a wreath of orange buds, a spiral of plaited tulle up the back breadths and a tablier of the lisse festooned back with orange sprays. The waist was made high and the sleeves demi-long, finished with plaitings of lisse, a plain bodice which was cut with long, soft points over the bosom and with square-shaped neck. The crowning touch to this supremely beautiful dress was the bridal veil, an immense sheet of soft, airy, white tulle, which enveloped the bride like a wreath of mist, hung back to the edge of the courtly train, and fell over her head and to the waist, covering her face during the ceremony. A coronet of orange blossoms and buds kept it in place without entirely concealing the elegance of the coiffure beneath. A necklace of orange buds, corsage bouquet, shoulder knots and long trailing wreaths of the same flowers, and a dainty Chatelaine pocket finished the toilet, with white silk side-laced boots, and six-buttoned Paris gloves beaded with tulle and orange blossoms. The flowers are the finest ever worn in America, and were manufactured in Paris expressly for Sheridan's bride. They were of cream white, just budding into bloom, with the most deliciously green leaves and vines.

In regard to her bridal outfit, Miss Rucker is a pattern to American young ladies, there not being one unnecessary article. As there is to be no tour, at least for the present, it has not been thought necessary to have an unlimited supply of dresses, but at least one for each important occasion in society is provided. An elegant evening toilet is of glace silk, a delicate flesh tint, shading into rose. The skirt is cut in bulgare plait at back and trained with fan-shaped plaiting made by itself and joined to the skirt about a yard in depth; the plaits laid to face each other, five each way, and lined with stiff white material and faced with pink silk. This dress is really the perfection of toilets.

A dinner and reception dress of navy blue, with three flounces; overdress of light shade; long overskirt, with wrinkled tablier, with navy blue reches; basque of the dark silk, with light, puffed sleeves, finished at the wrists with alternate plaiting of the dark blue and rows of Valenciennes lace of a very handsome texture.

A Persian silk demi-toilet is of French gray and white, large check skirt, demi-train with two flounces shirred on, a long, shawl-shaped overskirt, forming a point in front and looped high on one side, bordered with black and white silk fringe; waist, with basque and sash, which was edged with fringes and tied in large, elegant bow to fill up space at the back; a soft puffing around the front of basque and up the center of back; coat sleeve, with plain cuff through a knife-plaited one.

The traveling dresses of real brown gros grain silk; three flounces bound with the same; camel's-hair overdress, with brown sashes looping it in points, real brown sleeves and collars.

There are also silk and grenadine bonnets and black silks.

The hosiery is the newest style of fancy colored and plain thick, embroidered on the instep, and includes all variety of stripes, and there are pretty embroidered slippers to be worn with them.

It is presumable that the wife of General Sheridan will seldom have occasion to walk, yet she has provided herself with several pairs of stout English walking boots, with broad soles and flat heels, and if may be she will follow the example of Lady Dufferin, and take long mile-before-breakfast walks.

Bright Deep Blue Dye.

The following is said to yield a tolerably fast bright deep blue color on wool: The wool or cloth is prepared by boiling for an hour in a hot kettle, with two and one-half pounds of alum, three-fourths of a pound of chromate of potash, one and one-half pounds of sulphuric acid, and two ounces tin salt in solution for forty pounds material. It is then opened out and well cooled, and allowed to lie for twelve hours. The day after, eight pounds of logwood is boiled in a fresh bath, and then three ounces of aniline violet—the bluish, soluble in water is added, and, as soon as it is dissolved, another half pound of sulphuric acid. The prepared articles, after being washed or rinsed, are placed in a bath at one hundred and twenty-two degrees, and, after half an hour, are worked at a boil for an hour. More aniline violet affords a stronger blue, more logwood a deeper blue. The color can easily be cleaned in cold water.

To Prevent Galls.

To prevent collar galls on horses in the summer time, wash the shoulders every night with cold water, and rub dry with a towel. Also scrape the inside of the collar clean, and keep it very hard and smooth. Collar pads stuffed with wool are injurious rather than helpful, and collars lined with flannel should be avoided. A leather lining is the best, and it should be kept very smooth by occasional dressing, with fish oil, and burnishing with a smooth piece of hard wood. The collar should fit snugly but not too tightly. If a collar fits well there will seldom be any galls; if it does not, no amount of care will prevent them. A smooth leather pad at the top of the neck is as good as any other kind.

A society has been organized in Galveston, Texas, for the purpose of buying home in that State for Jefferson Davis,

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The information over the revival meetings of Moody and Sankey in London continues unabated. The services are almost continuous throughout the day and evening, and a large body of police is required to clear a way through the crowds waiting for admission for each departing congregation.....Paul Boynton, of the American life-saving service, made his second attempt to swim from France to England in his patent life-preserving dress, and was completely successful.....Four children, one an infant, of R. M. Christian, at Versailles, Ohio, were burned to death by the explosion of a can of kerosene, with which one of them was endeavoring to kindle a kitchen fire.....The centennial of the opening of the first Baptist church was celebrated in Providence, R. I., with appropriate exercises.....A daring robbery was perpetrated by masked robbers in Brooklyn, N. Y. The bookkeeper of a carriage factory entered the shop at eleven o'clock at night as customary, to see if everything was all right, when he was suddenly confronted by three masked men who struck him with an iron bar, and presenting a revolver at his head compelled him to open the safe which had a combination lock. They then broke open the inner compartment with a sledge hammer but only secured twenty dollars.....The latest revised figures concerning the losses by the terrible church conflagration at Holyoke, Mass., give the dead as seventy-one, fatally burned twenty-two, and otherwise burned and wounded as twenty-seven, making a total of one hundred and twenty victims of the catastrophe. Of the seventy-one dead, fifty-five are females and sixteen males.....Mr. H. G. Cameron, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a member of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and one of the university crew, was drowned in the river near that city. The shell was upset by the rough water occasioned by a passing tug-boat.....A terrible earthquake occurred at Brussa, Asia Minor. Six hundred houses were destroyed, one hundred and sixty-one lives lost, and one hundred and eighty-seven persons injured.

The ships Alert and Discovery, of the British Arctic expedition, sailed from Portsmouth on their trip. The Queen wrote a letter wishing the party success.....A fire in Springfield, Mass., destroyed over forty buildings, including a number of business blocks. Loss about $300,000.....It is believed that the negotiations now pending in London for the sale of the Black Hills will be successful.....H. G. Bleiner, ex-postmaster at Weimar, Miss., has been arrested for embezzlement and bigamy.....President Grant has written a letter to the president of the Pennsylvania Republican Convention, stating that he is not and never has been a candidate for a third term, but admitting that under certain circumstances he might accept a renomination.....Forty-eight of the victims of the disaster in Holyoke were buried at one time. The services were held in the basement of the new Catholic church. The coffins were placed on a dais raised in the center of the room, and after some thirty-five coffins had been there placed the platform gave way, causing a momentary panic. One woman shrieked and fainted and had to be carried out, but the excitement soon subsided.....Several masked burglars entered the house of F. N. Deland, the cashier of the National Hoosac Bank in Great Barrington, Mass., and, having pegged and handcuffed him, compelled him to go with them to the bank, where they tried to get him to open the vault. Being unsuccessful, they took revenge by robbing Mr. Deland's house of the valuables, and then decamped.....The business part of Great Bend, Pa., was burned by an incendiary fire, with a loss of about $120,000.

The Sioux delegation in Washington agree to surrender the mining region of the Black Hills for a consideration, but will remain on the rest of their reservation.....The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a twentieth call for the redemption of certain specified five-twenty bonds bearing date of May 1, 1862. The amount called for is $10,000,000.....A letter from a member of a grange in Britt county, Ky., says that the people in that section are suffering for the necessaries of life; that the crops have failed for three seasons; and that the cattle are dying for want of food; and asks for a general contribution from the people of Kentucky.....Charles W. Sargent, cashier of the New Hampshire Savings Bank, and secretary of the New Hampshire Historical Society, was found dead in the bank at Concord, N. H., having shot himself through the head. Temporary insanity was the cause.....Two hundred houses have been destroyed by fire at Catanal, Spain.....A Dublin official journal denies that there were any warlike deliberations in Germany. It also says that the idea of asking France to discontinue her armament has never entertained.....The number of emigrants who arrived at Castle Garden, New York, from Jan. 1st to June 1st numbered 97,000—19,319 less than during the same period in 1874.

The Legislature of New Hampshire met and the Senators qualified, and a formal protest against the right of Senators Priest and Proctor to seats in the Senate was presented and ordered on file. John W. Sanborne was elected president, receiving seven Democratic votes, when the five Republican Senators withdrew together. The House elected Chas. P. Sanborne, Republican, Speaker by a vote of one hundred and ninety to one hundred and seventy-nine. A resolution was introduced directing the Speaker to obtain the opinion of the supreme court on the constitutionality of the action of the Governor and council in the matter of Senators Priest and Proctor.....The Republicans of Ohio met in convention at Columbus and nominated Hon. R. B. Hayes for Governor. The platform adopted favors a "tariff for revenue, with individual protection to American industry," "free education" and "separation of the school fund," and declares "there should be no connection, direct or indirect, between church and State;" also that "the observance of Washington's example in retiring at the close of a second Presidential term will be in the future, as it has been in the past, regarded as a fundamental rule in the unwritten law of the republic.....The cotton crop of this year in the Southern States is generally favorable, notwithstanding the exceptionally inclement season. Louisiana reports an increase in acreage of four per cent, Mississippi of three per cent and Arkansas the same. Texas shows still more satisfactory returns and Alabama is also encouraging.....Chas. K. Landis, vice-president Catawba, at Vineland, N. J., was brought before a court on a writ of habeas corpus and admitted to bail in the sum of $50,000, as Mr. Carroll's wound continues to heal.....The procession of Masons on the day of the dedication of the new temple in New York, consisted over twenty thousand members of the order, and was one of the most gorgeous ever witnessed.

Ex-Parish Judge Bedell was shot and mortally wounded by Mr. Sherburn, the present judge at Terre Haute, Ind.....Lieut.-Gen. Phil. Sheridan was married in Chicago to Miss Irene Rucker.....June 24 was observed in Missouri as a day of fasting and prayer on account of the plague of grasshoppers.....A package containing $600 notes to the amount of $47,000 was stolen from the Treasury in Washington, while the express wagon was being made up. It is thought an employee of the department took it.....A heavy explosion on the Chilean coast is reported to have done much damage to shipping.....The president of Mexico was fired on the 23d ult. on articles of an impeachment presented in the Mexican Senate, and was acquitted by a vote of one hundred and twenty-eight to ten.....On the application of the attorney-general, Judge Davis, of New York, granted warrants of attachment against the property of Peter B. and James M. Sweeny to recover money alleged to have been stolen from the city during the Tweed period. The application was based on the affidavits of Ingersoll, Garvey and others.....The Sunday-School Association of Williamsburgh, N. Y., celebrated its anniversary by a parade of twenty thousand children.

Black Beaver's Dog.

At the council in Okmulgee, Indian Territory, Black Beaver told his grievance. Black Beaver is one of the bravest and best survivors of the Delaware nation, and is well known to many officers and plainsmen as an honest and true man, always loyal to the government, and faithful in his trusties. When the delegates were requested to tell of their troubles, Black Beaver said:

Mr Great Father: I have a grievance to complain of and a charge to make against the superintendent at the Wichita agency. Last fall a friend, an army officer, presented me with a very fine setter dog. The dog I learned to love, and I prized him very highly. The Indian loves his dog, so he believes that he will have him company to the happy hunting grounds of the hereafter. The Great Spirit has given to the red man this faithful friend that never deserts his master. A short time ago the superintendent said to me: "Friend Beaver, I am going to leave thee. I shall be gone many months. I hope thee will prosper in my absence. I hope thy crops will come in well, and when I return I shall find thee happy." To this I replied: "Friend; I hope thou will have a pleasant journey. I wish thee well, and hope that thou will soon be back to the agency."

Now, my good father, while I was wishing the superintendent well, and he was wishing me well, and hoping that I would prosper, he was stealing my dog; and before I was done talking he had him concealed in the rear end of the wagon, under a piece of canvas. But this is not all, my great father. As soon as I found that the superintendent had stolen my dog I went to my agent and said: "Agent, the superintendent has stolen my dog. He must return the dog or pay me fifty dollars." "Certainly," said the agent; "I will write to him at once." The agent came to me a short time afterward, in great sorrow, and said to me: "Friend Beaver, I have sorrowful news to tell thee. I know not how to break the sad news to thee. I hope thou will prepare thyself for the worst." I replied: "Agent, I have lived long among wild, rough scenes; I am used to trouble, and can bear much affliction. Speak, and let me know what the sad news is." Then the agent said: "It is sad news in relation to thy dog, Beaver. The superintendent determined to return thy dog when I wrote to him that thy heart was sorry; and he started to bring the dog back to me; but as he was on the road he looked back, and saw the dog sink in the quicksands, and he sank down and down, and finally disappeared." I replied that I had traveled over the mountain and through the forest and had never seen a quicksand. I told the agent that was too thin.

And now, my great father, I want you to carry this grievance of Black Beaver to my Great Father in Washington, and ask him to appoint a superintendent who won't steal.

The Nerves.

Let all those who are troubled with weak nerves see to it that they abstain from all kinds of excitement. As to strengthening the nerves it cannot be done by medicines. Peruvian bark, wine, minerals, sea baths, etc., do not strengthen. Those which excite, as spirituous liquors, cold water, in the form of bath, showers and sponging, increase the weakness of the nerves by over-excitement. Only that which nourishes our body and its masses of nerves, only that strengthens the nerves. Nourishing, mild, digestible food is what is required. Milk, on account of its resemblance to blood, is better than almost any other article of food, but unfortunately it is apt to curdle on the stomach; this difficulty might, however, be obviated by taking a very small quantity at a time, and taking it with white bread. Naturally, it must be taken often and with the cream, which is the fat of the milk. The weaker nerves, the more sleep the patient requires. Old people should be careful not to eat too much or too solid food at a time; rather let them eat little, and eat often. They must avoid tough, sinewy, hard food, and be careful not to take too much nourishment, on account of the enfeebled condition of their organs which are not able to force much newly-formed blood through the body. Many old people eat too much and thereby shorten their lives. To eat in the evening, or just before going to bed, is very injurious. And to take a short nap just after dinner, lying on the left side, is very beneficial. Old people, like infants, need to be kept warm, therefore we recommend flannel underwaists, woolen underclothes, warm bedcovers, warm beds, well-warmed eating and sleeping rooms, dry and sunny habitations. Warm baths, cleanliness of the skin in general, by means of washing in warm water and rubbing, are of the utmost importance to keep up the action of the skin. Old people should take a warm bath at least once a week, first cleansing the skin with soap, and then anointing with some fatty substance, as almond oil or the like. Old people require much sleep, to induce which they should have spacious, airy rooms, well-ventilated, and moderately warmed, and kept quiet. They should lie with the head more elevated than younger people. As apoplexy is ever to be guarded against by old people, they should be careful about taking cold, inhaling cold or impure air, eating and drinking to excess, as well as for severe bodily and mental excitement.

Mare Ring Suits.

Ingersoll's affidavit, involving Peter B. Sweeny and his brother, James M. Sweeny, as sharers in the booty of the old New York ring, is likely to bear immediate fruit in attempts to recover the plunder. Attorney General Pratt has filed notices of attachment against the property of both the brothers Sweeny, in contemplation of an action in which the city will demand judgment for the sum of $7,132,598. A list of the pieces of property to be attached consists of twelve parcels of valuable real estate assumed to belong to Peter B. Sweeny and four belong to James M. Sweeny. The managers of the prosecution have no doubt that this property is liable for the satisfaction of the judgment they expect to obtain. Of course such a mass of property will not be surrendered without a struggle, and the suits will produce a great crop of fees for lawyers, even if they should result in nothing else.

Statistics show that of the thousands who die annually, a large proportion are destroyed, not by old age, or by the natural exhaustion of vitality, but through intemperance, or disregard either on the part of the sufferer, or his parents, of the simplest laws of nature. Such being the case—and figures cannot misrepresent facts—the conclusion is that were the causes of intemperance, its kindred vices, and a disregard of natural laws removed, the average length of the human lifetime would be extended proportionately. What agent most rapidly, harmlessly and certainly will eradicate these vices, or the tendency to them? is the question which has been as thoroughly and persistently agitated as has the search for the philosopher's stone. The discovery has been made by Dr. Joseph Walker, whose widely known Vinegar Bitters are accomplishing wonders which the old fogy doctors never dreamed of. Try them and judge for yourself, as thousands are doing all over the country.

It has been discovered that Captain Boyton's swimming suit is at least two centuries old, having been used by Richard Lanquerre, of Amiens, in 1677.

We cheerfully call the attention of our readers to the merits of Dobbins' Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Phila.), who confidently ask a trial. The soap will sell its own story. Try it.

An Indiana farmer has been noticing clover for the last five years, and thinks it will not freeze out if not pastured after July.

Let the People Speak.

R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Your Favorite Prescription has done my wife a world of good. She has nearly taken two bottles and has felt better the past two weeks than at any time in the past two years. No more periodical pains; none of that aching back, or dragging sensation in her stomach she has been accustomed to for several years. I have so much confidence in it that I would be perfectly willing to warrant to certain customers of ours who would be glad to get hold of relief at any expense. I have tried many medicines, but never had any occasion to extol one before.

Very truly yours,
GEO. B. WHITING.

Mrs. E. R. Daly, Metropolis, Ill., writes:

Dr. R. V. Pierce,—My sister is using the Favorite Prescription with great benefit."

Mary Ann Frisbie, Lebanon, Pa., writes:

"Dr. R. V. Pierce—What I have taken of your medicine has been of more benefit to me than all others and hundreds of doctors' bills."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.—*Com.*

Save Money and Health.—The reputation of the Wilson shuttle sewing machine is so thoroughly established that no word in its commendation is necessary. The plan adopted by the manufacturers of this famous machine of placing their prices so low as to come within the reach of the poorer classes, certainly entitles them to the gratitude of those who are really most in need of such an article. Machines will be delivered at any railroad station in the county, free of transportation charges, if ordered through the company's branch house at 827 and 829 Broadway, New York. They send an elegant catalogue and chromo circular free on application. This company wants a few more good agents.—*Com.*

Life has few charms for the dyspeptic, which is not to be wondered at when we take into account the amount of bodily and mental suffering that this distressing malady generates. The Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron) has cured thousands who were suffering from this disease.—*Com.*

If *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is half as valuable as people say it is, no family should be without it. Certainly no person, be he lawyer, doctor, minister, or of any other profession, should start on a journey without it. No sailor, fisherman, or woodsman should be without it. In fact, it is needed wherever there is an ache, sprain, cut, bruise, cough or cold.—*Com.*

Farmers and "horsemen" are continually inquiring what we know of the utility of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, and in reply, we would say, through the columns of this paper, that we have heard from hundreds who have used them with gratifying results; that is also our experience.—*Com.*

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	11 @	12¾
Common to Good Texans	10¼ @	11¾
Milch Cows	60.00 @	105.00
Hogs—Live	08¾ @	09¾
Dressed	09¾ @	10¾
Sheep	05 @	06
Lambs	05 @	10¾
Cotton—Middling	11¾ @	11¾
Flour—Extra Western	4 95 @	5 90
State Extra	5 00 @	6 15
Wheat—Red Western	1 28 @	1 28
No. 2 Spring	1 13 @	1 13
Rye—State	1 05 @	1 06
Barley—State	1 05 @	1 20
Barley, Malt	1 40 @	1 65
Oats—Mixed Western	50 @	51¾
Corn—Mixed Western	1 14 @	1 17
Straw, per cwt	80 @	1 00
Hops	08 @	15
Pork—Mess	20 27 @	20 50
Lard	12¾ @	13¾
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	12 00 @	14 00
No. 2, new	9 00 @	10 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	4 00 @	4 50
Herring, Scaled, per box	40 @	60
Petroleum—Crude	08¾ @	Refined, 13¾
Wool—California, Fleece	28 @	34
Pulled:		
Australian	31 @	34
State	29 @	31
Butter—State	20 @	31
Western Dairy	18 @	24
Western Yellow	20 @	24
Western Ordinary	18 @	20
Rectified Pennsylvania Fine	20 @	25
Cheese—State Factory	12¾ @	12¾
Skimmed	06 @	06
Western	08 @	09
Eggs—State	20 @	20
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1 25 @	1 25
Rye	75 @	75
Peas—Mixed	1 00 @	1 00
Barley—State	1 25 @	1 30
Oats—State	50 @	50
BUFFALO.		
Flour	5 25 @	6 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 01 @	1 01
Corn—Mixed	1 00 @	1 00
Oats	47 @	47
Rye	75 @	75
Barley	1 60 @	1 60
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middling	11¾ @	11¾
Flour—Extra	5 25 @	5 50
Wheat—Red Western	1 25 @	1 25
Rye	1 00 @	1 00
Corn—Yellow	1 00 @	1 00
Oats—Mixed	52 @	52
Petroleum	13¾ @	13¾
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5 50 @	6 00
Wheat—Western Red	1 30 @	1 30
Rye	1 10 @	1 10
Corn—Yellow	1 00 @	1 00
Mixed	1 00 @	1 00
Oats—Mixed	51 @	51
Petroleum—Crude	08¾ @	Refined, 13¾

Whenever any signs of chicken cholera of the chickens a lot of wormseed.

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